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## COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
## U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

# BACKGROUND MATERIALS RELATING TO THE STEEL VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT AGREEMENT (VRA) PROGRAM

JUNE 2, 1989

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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515

June 2, 1989

The Honorable Dan Rostenkowski
Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
1102 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Attached is a compilation of background materials relating to the steel voluntary restraint agreement (VRA) program currently in force. As you know, this program is due to expire on September 30, 1989, and legislation to extend the program is about to be considered in the Subcommittee on Trade.

This compilation of background materials has been prepared by the staff of the Subcommittee on Trade to assist the members of the Committee and the public as they review the operation of the steel program and consider its possible extension.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Leonard
Robert J. Leonard
Chief Counsel

RJL/jnc
Enclosure

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# PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SEPTEMBER 18, 1984 DECISION DENYING IMPORT RELIEF PURSUANT TO SECTION 203 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 AND ANNOUNCING A NEW NATIONAL STEEL POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

## TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with Section 203(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, I am transmitting this report to Congress setting forth the action I am taking pursuant to that section with respect to import relief for the U.S. industry producing carbon and alloy steel products, and the reasons for my decision.

Sincerely,

RONALD REGAN

## IMPORT RELIEF - CARBON AND CERTAIN ALLOY STEEL

As required under Section 203(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, I am transmitting this report to Congress setting forth the actions I will take with respect to carbon and certain alloy steel following the affirmative finding of the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) under Section 201(d) of the Trade Act. Since my action differs from that recommended by the USITC, I have included the reasons for my decision:

I have determined today, under Section 203 of the Trade Act, that import relief is not in the national economic interest for the following reasons:

1. In responding to this pressing import problem, we must do all we can to avoid protectionism, to keep our market open to free and fair competition, and to provide certainty of access for our trading partners. This Administration has repeatedly, and most recently at the London Economic Summit, committed itself to "resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade, and to make renewed efforts to liberalize and expand trade in manufactures, commodities and services."

2. It is not in the national economic interest to take actions which put at risk thousands of jobs in steel fabricating and other consuming industries or in the other sectors of the U.S. economy that might be affected by compensation or retaliation measures to which our trading partners would be entitled.

3. This Administration has already taken many steps to deal with the steel import problem. In 1982, a comprehensive arrangement restraining steel imports from the European Community was negotiated. This Administration has also conducted an unprecedented number of antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of steel imports, in most cases resulting in the imposition of duties or a negotiated settlement. In addition, the governments of Mexico and South Africa have unilaterally imposed voluntary restraint on exports, leading to the termination of unfair trade complaints.

However, I have decided to establish a government policy for the steel industry. I believe that this new policy is the best way to respond to the legitimate concerns of the domestic industry while maintaining access to our market for those who trade fairly.

The implementation of this new policy for the U.S. steel industry will be coordinated and directed by the United States Trade Representative and includes the following elements:

1. The United States Trade Representative will negotiate "surge control" arrangements or understandings and, where appropriate, suspension agreements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years to the detriment of our national economy. He will negotiate additional such arrangements and understandings, if necessary, to control new surges of imports that result from

subsidizing, dumping or other unfair or restrictive trade practices during the next five years. If agreements cannot be reached to control new surges from countries that are guilty of unfair practices, the President will use his authority under the unfair trade laws including Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to assure that these countries do not maintain unrestricted access to the United States market.

2. The United States Trade Representative will reaffirm existing measures with countries that have voluntarily restrained their exports to our market, and will take necessary steps to ensure the effectiveness of these measures. Specifically the Administration will support legislation in the Congress to make enforceable at our borders all voluntary agreements and "surge control" arrangements.

3. The United States Trade Representative will consult with our trading partners to seek the elimination of trade distortive and trade restraining practices in other markets to lead to the liberalization of steel trade around the world.

4. The Department of Commerce will continue to rigorously enforce our unfair trade laws. Further, the Department of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative will self-initiate unfair trade cases including anti-dumping, countervailing duty and Section 301 actions when appropriate.

5. The United States International Trade Commission will be asked to monitor the efforts of the steel industry to adjust and modernize, and to prepare an annual report for the President on those efforts.

6. The Secretary of Commerce will establish an interagency group to analyze all U.S. government domestic tax, regulatory and antitrust laws and policies which could hinder the ability of the steel industry to modernize.

7. The Secretary of Defense and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will analyze domestic steel plate rolling capacity in relationship to emergency needs, and to recommend to the President appropriate actions if deficiencies are found to exist.

8. The Secretary of Labor will work with state and local governments to develop a program to assist workers in communities adversely affected by steel imports.

9. The United States Trade Representative will closely monitor the trade elements of this policy and the resultant import trends and report them to the President on a quarterly basis.

The Administration's hope is that this combination of actions, taken without protectionist intention or effect would enable one of the United States' most basic and vital industries to return to a level playing field, one in which steel is traded on the basis of market forces, not government intervention, and one in which the market would seek a return to a more normal level of steel imports, or approximately 18.5 percent, excluding semi-finished steel.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON
20506

84/23

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Tuesday, September 18, 1984

Contact: David Demarest
(395-4647)

## BROCK ANNOUNCES PRESIDENT'S STEEL DECISION

U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock today announced that President Reagan has rejected the International Trade Commission's proposed remedy of new tariffs and quotas and tariff-rate quotas on imported steel. "The President clearly determined that protectionism is not in the national interest. It costs jobs, raises prices and undermines our ability to compete at home and abroad," Brock said. At the same time, the President has committed his Administration to take "effective and swift" action, under existing U.S. fair trade laws to deal with surging volumes of unfairly traded steel.

The Administration noted that U.S. steel firms and workers have faced an "unprecedented and unacceptable" surge of imported steel as a result of (1) diversion of steel imports into the U.S. markets due to quotas and import restraints in other nations, and (2) massive unfair trade practices such as subsidies and predatory below-market pricing, or dumping.

Therefore, Brock said, "The President has instructed the U.S. Trade Representative to consult with those nations responsible for such unfair diversion and the resultant import surges with a view toward the elimination of such practices. Second, the President has directed the offices of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce to vigorously enforce U.S. fair trade laws, and, when necessary, to self-initiate countervailing, antidumping, and Section 301 cases involving steel in order to defend American firms and workers from the predatory trade practices of other nations."

In announcing the President's decision, Brock said, "there are no simple solutions to complex problems. Clearly, the President has based his decision upon the national interest and not on the narrow confines of a specific case. Thus, we have attempted to carefully chart a course of action which deals with unfair practices and surges in a fashion to provide breathing time for an industry to recover its competitive ability incentive for domestic adjustment, certainty of market access for our trading partners, and clear determination not to sit back and be the world's steel dump.

This decision clearly indicates the President's commitment to maintain our efforts to liberalize world trade and to take those actions which create jobs for American workers in sales overseas rather than closing our markets here at home. In sum, the President has refused to put at risk the thousands of jobs in steel fabricating and other consuming industries, whether they make refrigerators, tractors or automobiles. He has refused to take any action that would put at risk the exports of our farmers and other workers in export industries."

"Instead, he has sent a very clear message that while the United States intends to play by the rules, it expects and insists that others do so as well," Brock said.

The President's decision assumes the continuation of the U.S./European Community's arrangement on steel as well as voluntary agreements announced earlier by Mexico and South Africa. Brock also explained that aggressive enforcement of domestic countervailing and antidumping laws will address the problem of subsidized or dumped steel from other producing countries. He added that in some instances the U.S. Trade Representative could be instructed to negotiate voluntary restraint agreements with countries that trade unfairly in exchange for the termination of existing unfair trade cases. Such restraint could cover products on which there was no injury determination, as well as those on which the ITC found injury.

The President has asked the ITC to closely monitor the efforts of the steel industry to adjust and modernize, and to prepare an annual report for the President on those efforts. He has also directed the Secretary of Commerce to establish an interagency group to analyze all U.S. Government domestic tax, regulatory and antitrust laws and policies which could hinder the ability of the steel industry to modernize.

The President has directed the Secretary of Defense and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to analyze domestic steel plate rolling capacity in relationship to emergency needs, and to recommend to the President appropriate actions if deficiencies are found to exist.

Finally, the President has directed the Secretary of Labor to work closely with state and local governments to develop a plan to assist workers in communities adversely affected by steel imports.

The U.S. Trade Representative will closely monitor the trade elements of these actions and resultant import trends and report them to the President on a quarterly basis.

Brock pointed out that it was the Administration's hope that this combination of actions, taken without protectionist intention or effect would enable one of the United States' most basic and vital industries to return to a level playing field, one in which steel is traded on the basis of market forces, not government intervention, and one in which the market would see a return to a more normal level of steel imports, or approximately 18½%, excluding semi-finished steel.

###

## PRESIDENT'S STEEL DECISION

The President determined that the remedy as prescribed by the International Trade Commission was not in the national economic interest. He reaffirmed the Administration's commitment to an open and fair international trading system. The foundation of this system must be based on a firm and mutual commitment by our trading partners to play by the rules as well. Therefore, the President approved a course of action developed by the Trade Policy Committee chaired by U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock. There are four basic elements to this approach:

- reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to an open-world trading system and a determination that protectionist relief under Section 201 for the steel industry is not in the national economic interest;
- vigorous and comprehensive action against unfair trade practices by steel exporting countries including firm and complete enforcement of existing agreements and expedited and comprehensive resolution of pending unfair trade cases;
- negotiated "surge control" arrangements with countries whose exports have increased rapidly, excessively and unfairly to the detriment of our national economy, along with a firm policy to prevent future instances of such harm;
- a steel import stabilization framework in which swift, comprehensive and consistent action against unfair trade practices can be expected to result in a moderate and stable import share of the U.S. steel market and to provide the policy certainty, reliability and effectiveness that the domestic industry requires in order to undertake long-term adjustment, modernization and strengthening of its competitive position.

The detailed actions associated with these four policy elements are outlined below. They are based in the clear evidence generated by the 201 proceeding and the Trade Policy Committee deliberations pursuant to this case that unfair trade practices are the preponderant source of the injury found in the U.S.

steel industry; that the regular unfair trade practice machinery has been slow, cumbersome and incomplete in remedying these injuries; and that a clear, consistent and effective overall national policy regarding access to U.S. steel markets by suppliers engaging in unfair practices has been needed.

It is the intent of the Administration's new policy to remedy these shortcomings with a comprehensive series of actions that offer maximum opportunity for the domestic steel industry to recover and modernize while maintaining an open U.S. market to foreign steel suppliers who compete fairly and efficiently.

The Administration's policy for the U.S. Steel Industry includes the following specific actions:

1. The United States Trade Representative will negotiate "surge control" arrangements or understandings and, where appropriate, suspension agreements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years to the detriment of our national economy. He will negotiate additional such arrangements and understandings, if necessary, to control new surges of imports that result from subsidizing, dumping or other unfair or restrictive trade practices, during the next five years. If agreements cannot be reached to control new surges from countries that are guilty of unfair practices, the President will be prepared to use his authority under the unfair trade laws including Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

2. The United States Trade Representative will reaffirm existing measures with countries that have voluntarily restrained their exports to our market, and will take necessary steps to ensure the effectiveness of these measures. Specifically, the Administration will support legislation in the Congress to make enforceable at our borders all voluntary agreements and "surge control" arrangements.

3. The United States Trade Representative will consult with our trading partners to seek the elimination of trade distortive and trade restraining practices in other markets to lead to the liberalization of steel trade around the world.

4. The Department of Commerce will continue to rigorously enforce our unfair trade laws. Further, the Department of Commerce and the United States Trade Representative will self-initiate unfair trade cases including anti-dumping, countervailing duty and Section 301 actions when appropriate.

5. The United States International Trade Commission will be asked to monitor the efforts of the steel industry to adjust and modernize, and to prepare an annual report for the President on those efforts.

6. The Secretary of Commerce will establish an interagency group to analyze all U.S. Government domestic tax, regulatory and antitrust laws and policies which could hinder the ability of the steel industry to modernize.

7. The Secretary of Defense and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will analyze domestic steel plate rolling capacity in relationship to emergency needs and recommend to the President appropriate actions if deficiencies are found to exist.

8. The Secretary of Labor will work with state and local governments to develop a program to assist workers in communities adversely affected by steel imports.

9. The United States Trade Representative will closely monitor the trade elements of this policy and the resultant import trends and report them to the President on a quarterly basis.

10. The Administration expects that the return to normal market forces and fair trade, represented in this policy, will result in a market-determined import penetration of approximately 18½%, excluding semi-finished steel.

# STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT OF 1984,
# AS AMENDED BY THE
# OMNIBUS TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1988

# STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

## Title VIII of Trade and Tariff Act of 1984

[19 U.S.C. 2253 note; P.L. 98-573 as amended by P.L. 100-418]

### SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Steel Import Stabilizaton Act".

### SEC. 802. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) The United States steel industry has a serious need to modernize its plant and equipment in order to enhance its international competitiveness, and needs increased capital investments to effect that modernization;

(2) the ability of the domestic steel industry to be internationally competitive is, and has been, impeded by the effects of the enormous Federal budget deficit, an overvalued dollar, and increasing trade deficits, as well as serious injury due to imports of, and subsidies, dumping, and the use of other unfair and restrictive foreign trade practices regarding steel products;

(3) the extensiveness of the unfair trade practices engaged in the international market regarding such products imposes unusually harsh burdens on the United States steel industry in combating those practices through the trade remedy laws;

(4) expeditious and effective action under the President's national policy for the steel industry, including more vigorous efforts by the Executive Branch to self-initiate and pursue remedies against those practices, is needed to eliminate the adverse effects of those unfair trade practices;

(5) import relief will be ineffective and will not serve the national economic interest unless the industry during the period of relief engages in serious efforts substantially to modernize and to improve its international competitiveness; and

(6) full and effective implementation of the national policy for the steel industry will substantially improve the economy and employment in both the steel and iron ore-producing sectors.

(b) The purposes of this title are—

(1) to supplement the authority of the President to achieve the goals of the national policy for the steel industry by granting enforcement powers regarding those bilateral arrangements that are entered into or undertaken for purposes of implementing that national policy; and

(2) to make the continuation of those powers subject to the condition that the steel industry undertake a comprehensive modernization of its plant and equipment.

### SEC. 803. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the President should, in conjunction with the authority granted under this title, implement the national policy for the steel industry in a manner to ensure that the foreign share of the United States market for steel products is commensurate with a level which would obtain under conditions of fair, unsubsidized competition; and it is further the sense of Congress that when this policy is fully implemented, it will result in a foreign share of the domestic market of 17.0 to 20.2 percent, subject to such modifications that changes in market conditions and the composition of the steel industry may require;

(2) the national policy for the steel industry should not be implemented in a manner contrary to the antitrust laws; and

(3) if the national policy for the steel industry does not produce satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, the Congress will consider taking such legislative actions concerning steel and iron ore products as many be necessary or appropriate to stabilize conditions in the domestic market for such products.

### SEC. 804. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title—

(1) The term "bilateral arrangement" means any arrangement, agreement, or understanding (including, but not limited to, any surge control understanding or suspension agreement) entered into or undertaken, or previously entered into or undertaken, by the United States and any foreign country or customs union containing such quantitative limitations, restrictions, or other terms relating to the importation into, or exportation to, the United States of categories of steel products as may be necessary to implement the national policy for the steel industry.

(2) The term "national policy for the steel industry" means those actions and elements described in Executive Communication 4046, dated September 18, 1984 (printed as House Document 98-263).

(3) The term "steel industry" means producers in the United States of steel products.

### SEC. 805. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) Subject to section 806, the President is authorized to carry out such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to enforce the quantitative limitations, restrictions, and other terms agreed to between the United States and steel-exporting nations as contained in bilateral arrangements. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, requirements that valid export licenses or other documentation issued by a foreign government be presented as a condition for the entry into the United States of steel products.

(b)(1) In connection with the provisions of the Arrangement on European Communities' Export of Pipes and Tubes to the United States of America, contained in an exchange of letters dated October 21, 1982, between representatives of the United States and the Commission of the European Communities, including any modification, clarification, extension, or successor agreement thereto (collectively referred to hereinafter as "the Arrangement"), the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to request the Secretary of the Treasury to take action pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection whenever he determines that—

(A) the level of exports of pipes and tubes to the United States from the European Communities is exceeding the average share of annual United States apparent consumption specified in the Arrangement, or

(B) distortion is occurring in the pattern of United States-European Communities trade within the pipe and tube sector taking into account the average share of annual United States apparent consumption accounted for by European Communities articles within product categories developed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Any request to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this subsection by the Secretary of Commerce shall identify one or more categories of pipe and tube products with respect to which action under paragraph (2) is requested.

(2) At the request of the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the aggregate quantity of European Communities articles in each product category identified by the Secretary of Commerce in such request that are entered into the United States are in accordance with the terms of the Arrangement.

(3) Nothing in this subsection may be construed as prohibiting the Secretary of Commerce from permitting the importation of additional quantities of specific products in cases where the Secretary determines that conditions of short supply or emergency economic situations related to market demand exist; except that a short supply or emergency economic situation shall not be considered to exist solely because domestic producers are unwilling to supply products at prices below their costs of production (as determined by the Secretary of Commerce).

(c) For purposes of carrying out this title, the Secretary of the Treasury may provide by regulation for the terms and conditions under which steel products may be denied entry into the United States.

(d)(1) Any steel product that is manufactured in a country that is not party to a bilateral arrangement from steel which was melted and poured in a country that is party to a bilateral arrangement (hereafter in this subsection referred to as an 'arrangement country') may be treated for purposes of the quantitative restrictions and related terms under that arrangement as if it were a product of the arrangement country.

(2) The President may implement such procedures as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purpose of paragraph (1).

(3) The United States Trade Representative may, in a manner consistent with the purpose of any so-called 'third country equity provision' of an arrangement entered into under the President's Steel Policy, take such actions as he deems necessary with respect to steel imports of any other country or countries so as to ensure the effectiveness of any portion of such arrangement.

### SEC. 806. EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF TITLE.

(a) In General.—Section 805 shall terminate—

(1) at the close of the fifth anniversary of the effective date of this title; or

(2) at the close of the first, second, third, or fourth anniversary of the effective date of this title, unless the President, before each such anniversary, submits to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate (in writing and together with the reasons therefor) an affirmative annual determination described in subsection (b).

(b)(1) An affirmative annual determination is a determination by the President that—

(A) the major companies of the steel industry, taken as a whole, have, during the 12-month period ending at the close of an anniversary referred to in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) committed substantially all of their net cash flow from steel product operations for purposes of reinvestment in, and modernization of, that industry through investment in modern plant and equipment, research and development, and other appropriate projects, such as working capital for steel operations and programs for the retraining of workers; and

(ii) taken sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness, including action to produce price-competitive and quality-competitive products, to control costs of production, including employment costs, and to improve productivity; and

(B) each of the major companies committed for the applicable 12-month period not less than 1 percent of net cash flow to the retraining of workers; except that this requirement may be waived by the President with respect to a major company in noncompliance, if he finds unusual economic circumstances exist with respect to that company; and

(C) the enforcement authority provided under section 805 remains necessary to maintain the effectiveness of bilateral arrangements undertaken to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

(2) For purposes of this subsection—

(A) the term "major company" means an enterprise whose raw steel production in the United States during 1983 exceeded 1,500,000 net tons.

(B) The term "Net cash flow" means annual net (after-tax) income plus depreciation, depletion allowances, amortization, and changes in reserves minus dividends and payments on short-term and long-term debts and liabilities.

(3) For purposes of carrying out this subsection, the President shall take into account such information as may be available from the United States International Trade Commission and other appropriate sources relating to the modernization efforts of the steel industry.

## TITLE VIII: STEEL

(The House bill contains only the provisions of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (previously H.R. 6301). The Senate bill contains no parallel to the Steel Import Stabilization Act, but does contain two separate and different provisions, sections 243 and 715, relating to authority to enforce trade restraints on certain steel products. In order to cover all provisions relating specifically to steel trade both Senate provisions appear under the column heading "Senate Bill" and are compared with similar provisions in the House bill.)

1. Short Title (sec. 901 of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

Steel Import Stabilization Act.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

2. Findings (sec. 902(a) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provisions.

*House bill*

Six findings concerning need to reinvest and modernize; adverse effects of overvalued dollar, deficits, serious injury due to imports of and unfair trade in steel; difficulties of using trade remedy laws; need for expeditious action by Executive branch, including self-initiation; requirement that import relief be tied to commitment to modernize; benefits of full and effective implementation.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes with an amendment to the House provision. Paragraph (a)(5) of the findings is amended to read "import relief will be ineffective and will not serve the national economic interest unless the industry during the period of relief engages in serious efforts substantially to modernize and to improve its international competitiveness."

3. Purposes (sec. 902(b) of House bill; sec. 715, 243 of Senate bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

To provide the President with authority to enforce bilateral restraint arrangements subject to the condition that the steel industry undertake comprehensive modernization.

*Senate bill*

Section 715. To monitor and enforce export measures required by a foreign government or customs union.

Section 243. To enforce the terms of the U.S.-E.C. Arrangement on Pipe and Tube.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

4. Sense of Congress regarding fair import share (sec. 903(1) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

President should use this authority to restore the overall national import share to a level reflecting conditions of fair, unsubsidized competition, a level which the Congress believes should be approximately 17%.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes with an amendment to the sense-of-Congress provision regarding fair import share. The conference agreement states the sense of Congress that full implementation of the national policy for the steel industry will result in a steel import market share in the range of 17.0 to 20.2 percent. This range covers the market shares identified both in the House bill and the President's national policy based on his September 18 announcement.

5. Sense of Congress regarding antitrust effects (sec. 903(2) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

The national steel policy should not be implemented in a manner contrary to the antitrust laws.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

6. Sense of Congress regarding future action (sec. 903(3) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

If the President's program does not produce satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, the Congress will consider taking future legislative action.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

7. Definition of "bilateral arrangement" (sec. 904(1) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

"Bilateral arrangement" means any arrangement, agreement, or understanding (including, but not limited to, any surge control understanding or suspension agreement) between the U.S. and any foreign country setting quantitative limitations or other restrictions on the exportation to the U.S. of carbon and alloy steel products.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes with an amendment to the House provision, amending "carbon and alloy steel products" to read "steel products."

8. Definition of "steel products" (sec. 904(2) of House bill; sec. 715, 243 of Senate bill)

*Present law*

Section 626 applies to "steel mill products" subject to the US-EC Arrangement on Carbon Steel.

*House bill*

"Carbon and alloy steel products" means articles of the kinds subject to the ITC § 201 investigation (not limited only to products with injury findings) plus TSUS items 652.97 (offshore oil and natural gas drilling and production platforms and parts thereof made of iron or steel) and 653.00 (other fabricated structural units made of iron or steel).

*Senate bill*

No provision. Refers to "steel products."

Section 243 applies only to steel pipe and tube export, from the EC to the U.S.

*Conference agreement*

House recedes.

9. Definition of "national policy for the steel industry" (sec. 904(3) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

"National policy for the steel industry" means those actions and elements described in Exec. Comm. 4046, dated Sept. 18, 1984 (H. Doc. 98-263), transmitting the President's decision in the section 201 carbon and alloy steel case.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

10. Definition of "steel industry" (sec. 904(4) of House bill; sec. 715 of Senate bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

"Steel industry" means producers in the U.S. of carbon and alloy steel products.

*Senate bill*

No provision. Refers to "steel products."

*Conference agreement*

The conference agreement provides that the term "steel industry" means producers in the United States of steel products.

11. Enforcement Authority: General provision (sec. 905(a) of House bill; sec. 715, 243 of Senate bill)

*Present law*

Authorizes Sec. of Treasury to require presentation of a valid export license or other documents issued by the EC for entry into the U.S. of steel mill products subject to the U.S.-EC Arrangement on Carbon Steel.

*House bill*

Authorizes President to enforce the quantitative limitations and restrictions (including export measures required by a foreign government) contained in each bilateral arrangement, subject to the annual renewal provisions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, requirements that valid export licenses or other documentation issued by a foreign government be presented as a condition for the entry into the U.S.

*Senate bill*

Section 715. Authorizes Sec. of Treasury, upon receipt of a request by the President and by a foreign government, to require the presentation of a valid export license or other documents issued by such foreign government as a condition for entry into the U.S. of steel products specified in the request.

Section 243. Authorizes Sec. of Commerce to request the Sec. of Treasury to take action to enforce the terms of the U.S.-EC Arrangement on Pipe and Tube as identified by the Sec. of Commerce. (Sec. of Commerce determines whether exports are exceeding limits or distortion among categories is occurring).

*Conference agreement*

11. Senate recedes with an amendment to the House provision. The conference agreement generally is based on the House provision and incorporates compromise provisions with regard to enforcement of the U.S.-EC Arrangement on Export of Steel Pipes and Tubes and short supply circumstances. The conference agreement includes the general enforcement authority contained in the House bill. The authority applies to enforcement of all "bilateral arrangements" regarding steel products. In addition, it includes specific authority with respect to enforcement of the U.S.-E.C. Arrangement on Pipe and Tube. The enforcement authority provided under section 805(b) with respect to the EC Arrangement is subject, however, to a further provision with respect to short supply or emergency economic situations. The conference agreement allows the Secretary of Commerce to permit importation of additional quantities of specific products in cases where the Secretary determines that conditions of short supply or emergency economic situations related to market demand exist, including but not limited to demand for specific products that will be used in processing or further production. Conditions of short supply or emergency economic situations shall not be deemed to exist, however, solely because domestic producers are unwilling to supply products at prices below their costs of production. What constitutes domestic producers' cost of production shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce. The purpose of this short supply provision is to permit existing restrictions on steel imports to be revised or temporarily altered, for example, when supplies of certain steel products from domestic and other suppliers are unable to meet the market demand for such products by domestic purchasers (including processors and fabricators). Domestic suppliers shall not be considered unable to meet such market demand, however, solely on the basis of their unwillingness to sell their products at prices below their costs of production. This provision is designed to protect domestic purchasers of steel products from undue hardship due to an inability to obtain adequate supplies from domestic sources.

**12. Enforcement Authority: Application (sec. 905(b) of House bill; sec. 243 of Senate bill).**

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

President shall use enforcement authority, to the extent practicable, to cover all product categories, avoid distortions among categories, and cover all countries from which surges in steel exports are being or have been experienced.

*Senate bill*

Section 243. Regarding U.S.-EC Arrangement or Pipe & Tube, Sec. of Commerce designates limitations on product categories within overall pipe and tube restriction; determines when and to what extent distortion among categories is occurring. Increases in tonnage limits with respect to appropriate categories may be authorized in cases of emergency economic situations related to domestic market demand for pipe and tube (including domestic processing and production).

*Conference agreement*

House ~~Senate~~ recedes. ??

13. Enforcement Authority: Regulations (secs. 243, 715 of Senate bill)

*Present law*

Authorizes Sec. of Treasury to provide by regulations for terms and conditions under which steel mill products from the EC attempted to be entered into the U.S. without a valid export license or other document may be denied entry into the U.S.

*House bill*

No provision.

*Senate bill*

Sections 243, 715. Authorize the Sec. of Treasury to provide by regulation for terms and conditions under which steel products may be denied entry into the U.S.

*Conference agreement*

House recedes.

14. Enforcement authority: Duration (sec. 906(a) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

Limited to five years, subject to annual renewal provisions.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

15. Enforcement Authority: Annual renewal (sec. 906(a) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

In order for enforcement authority to renew for an additional year, President must submit, prior to year-end, an affirmative determination to Ways & Means and Finance, in writing and with reasons for decision. If no such determination is submitted enforcement authority terminates (permanently).

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

16. Annual Determination: Basic test (sec. 906(b)(1) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

President must determine that the domestic steel industry, taken as a whole, has, during the previous year, (a) committed substantially all of its net cash flow steel operations to reinvest in and modernization of the steel industry; and (b) taken sufficient action to maintain its international competitiveness, including discipline of costs and prices.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes with an amendment to the House provision. The conference agreement includes an overall requirement that the major companies, taken as a whole, commit substantially all of their net cash flow from steel operations to reinvestment and modernization of their steel operations and worker retraining programs, and that the major companies, taken as a whole, take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness. This provision of the conference agreement reflects a compromise with respect to the industry-wide cash flow requirement and the company-specific cash flow requirement of the House bill. The conference agreement still requires an analysis of the actions of major companies, as defined by this section, but provides that the annual determination the President must make is with respect to the major companies taken as a whole. The purposes for which net cash flow may be used are generally the same as in the House bill, except that net cash flow may not be used for purposes of payment on debt, because the definition of net cash flow was amended to provide for payment of debt.

Paragraph (1)(A)(ii) requires the major companies, taken as a whole, to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness. Such action includes, but is not limited to, action to produce price- and quality-competitive products, to control costs of production, and to improve productivity. Control of costs of production includes employment costs, which refers broadly to wages, benefits and bonuses for both hourly and salaried employees. This compromise provision reflects a concern that both management and labor make significant contributions to the effort to maintain the domestic steel industry's international competitiveness.

17. Annual Determination: Company-specific cash flow requirement (sec. 906(b)(2)(A) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

The industry-wide net cash flow requirement will not be met unless each of the major companies with significant reinvestment and modernization needs has committed all of its net cash flow (minus the amount required for worker retraining) to meet those needs.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

House recedes.

18. Annual determination: Company-specific worker retraining (sec. 906(b)(2)(B) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

The industry-wide net cash flow requirement will also not be met unless each of the major companies that has or reasonably anticipates significant unemployment has committed at least 1% of net cash flow to worker retraining.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes with an amendment to the House provision.

The conference agreement requires the President to determine that each of the major companies, during the applicable 12-month period, committed not less than 1% of net cash flow to the retraining of workers. If the President finds that a major company is not in compliance with this provision, however, he is further authorized to waive the requirement with respect to that company, if he finds unusual economic circumstances exist with respect to that company. This waiver authority is not designed to allow companies to avoid the 1% retraining commitment, but is designed to allow the President's general enforcement authority to renew for another year when unusual economic circumstances justify a particular company's commitment of less than 1% of net cash flow to retraining.

The types of retraining programs and assistance which may be included in the 1% commitment and the further interpretation of this requirement with respect to the phrase "retraining of workers" are set forth in House Report 98-1089 with respect to section 6 of H.R. 6301. The retraining assistance provided under this provision shall be made available to current workers and former workers of that major company who were laid off at any time since January 1, 1982.

19. Annual determination: Definition of "major company" (sec. 906(b)(3)(A) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

"Major company" means an enterprise whose raw steel production in 1983 exceeded 1.5 million tons; reaches the 8 largest steel producers.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

20. Annual Determination: Definition of "net cash flow" (sec. 906(b)(3)(B) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

"Net cash flow" means annual net (after-tax) income plus depreciation, depletion allowances, amortization, and changes in reserves minus dividends.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes with an amendment to the House provision. Net cash flow shall be determined according to generally accepted accounting principles. To determine net cash flow, annual net income is increased by depreciation, depletion allowances, amortization, and changes in reserves. Reserves would generally include noncash expenses such as deferred taxes or inventory reserves. In addition, annual net income is decreased by dividends and payment on short- and long-term debt and other liabilities. The conferees intend that payment on short- and long-term debt and other liabilities means the net reduction in such debt and liabilities, i.e., net cash flow would reflect both reductions and increases in debt and liabilities.

21. Annual Determination: Source of information (sec. 906(b)(4) of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

President shall base his annual determination on information available from the ITC and other appropriate sources.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

22. DOL Worker Assistance (sec. 907 of House bill)

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

Requires the Sec. of Labor to prepare, in consultation with the tripartite Steel Advisory Committee, and submit to Congress within 6 months, a proposed plan of action for assisting workers in communities adversely affected by steel imports, including retraining and relocation assistance. Such plan shall be based on existing authorities, but also recommend additional legislative authority as necessary to carry out the purposes of the plan.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

23. TAA Authorization (sec. 908 of House bill)

*Present law*

The worker and firm trade adjustment assistance programs under the Trade Act of 1974 are presently authorized through September 30, 1985.

*House bill*

Extends the current authorization for worker and firm trade adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 for 2 additional years, through September 30, 1987.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

House recedes.

**24. Effective Date of Act (sec. 909 of House bill)**

*Present law*

No provision.

*House bill*

October 1, 1984.

*Senate bill*

No provision.

*Conference agreement*

Senate recedes.

98th Congress
*2d Session*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Report
98-1089

# STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

September 27, 1984.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Rostenkowski, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

## REPORT

together with

## DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 6301]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6301) to provide authority for enforcing arrangements restricting the importation of carbon and alloy steel products into the United States that are entered into for purposes of implementing the President's national policy for the steel industry, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are shown in the reported bill, with the matter proposed to be stricken shown in linetype and the matter proposed to be inserted shown in italic type.

### Background and Purpose

H.R. 6301 provides legislative authority for the President to implement and enforce a national policy for the steel industry as expressed in his September 18 announcement regarding import relief (Executive Communication 4046, House Document 98-263). The bill provides authority to impose necessary import measures to enforce any bilateral arrangement entered into or undertaken as part of such national policy. The legislation makes the exercise of such authority, however, contingent upon satisfactory reinvestment and modernization efforts by the industry. The legislation also contains several provisions designed to assist steelworkers who are on long-term unemployment and who have limited prospects for returning to work in steel operations. Finally, H.R. 6301 contains sense-of-the-Congress provisions indicating that steel imports should, through the President's program, be reduced to a level commensurate with fair trade conditions, which should approximate 17 percent of U.S. consumption, and that if the President's program is unsuccessful, further legislative action will be considered. The bill contains important findings about the need of the industry to modernize its production facilities, the serious injury caused to the industry by imports, and the need for more aggressive government action against unfair trade in steel products (particularly dumping and subsidies).

H.R. 6301 is a response to the President's decision to deny a recommendation for the imposition of mandatory quotas by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) under the procedures set forth in section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. In deciding to reject outright quotas, the President announced his intention to negotiate so-called "surge control" arrangements and other bilateral restraints with steel-exporting countries in order to limit overall steel imports. The statement also committed the government to a more vigorous policy of enforcement with respect to unfair trade practices such as dumping and subsidization. The statement concluded with the express hope that a combination of appropriate actions would result in an import share of approximately 18.5 percent excluding semi-finished steel, or about 20 percent when a target level for semi-finished steel is factored in.

This action by the President came after extensive deliberations by the Committee on legislation to impose import quotas on all categories of carbon and alloy steel products. That legislation, entitled the "Fair Trade in Steel Act" (H.R. 5081), has been the subject of extensive hearings and debate within the Committee. As is the appropriate procedure under the trade laws, however, a decision by the Committee on whether to report such a measure was delayed until the appropriate procedures under the 1974 Trade Act—a recommendation by the ITC followed by a Presidential decision—was entirely complete.

In light of the President's decision to negotiate appropriate limits on imported steel rather than adopt unilateral quotas, the Committee does not consider it appropriate to take action on the Fair Trade in Steel Act at this juncture. The major steel producers have reacted favorably to the President's decision, and it appears that, if this program is fully and aggressively implemented, many of the objectives of that legislation would be achieved.

Furthermore, the negotiation of bilateral restraints or other understandings could avoid harsh retaliation by our trading partners and thereby avoid potentially serious consequences to U.S. exporters.

The Committee does believe, however, that it is both appropriate and necessary to address the President's recent action by granting express authority for the enforcement of comprehensive surge control arrangements while at the same time tying such arrangements to an ongoing commitment by the industry to modernize its plants and provide adequate safeguards to its workers. H.R. 6301 establishes such conditions, yet does so in a manner that is reasonable and achievable insofar as the industry is concerned. Moreover, the legislation establishes clear Congressional oversight of the President's program, so that the full authority and power of the Legislative branch is committed to the objectives set forth in the Act. The legislation contemplates a comprehensive program of negotiated restraints, covering all steel products (thereby avoiding diversion among various product categories) and all countries for which export surges are a serious problem. Finally, H.R. 6301 makes it clear that Congress will consider appropriate action, with respect to both steel and iron ore, if the President's program does not bring about satisfactory results within a reasonable period.

## SUMMARY OF THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT, H.R. 6301, AS AMENDED

H.R. 6301, as amended, consists of nine sections to provide the President with authority to enforce the quantitative limitations and bilateral arrangements entered into as part of the President's national steel policy and to provide certain worker assistance to dislocated steelworkers.

The principal provisions of H.R. 6301 can be summarized as follows:

### SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE

Section 1 states that this Act may be cited as the "Steel Import Stabilization Act."

### SECTION 2: FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Section 2 sets forth six Congressional findings with respect to the domestic steel industry's need for increased capital investments in order to modernize its plant and equipment; the adverse effects of an overvalued dollar and large deficits as well as serious injury due to imports of and unfair trade in steel products; the difficulties of combating unfair trade practices through the trade remedy laws; the need for expeditious and effective action by the Executive Branch in dealing with unfairly traded steel, including greater efforts to self-initiate and pursue remedies; the requirement that any import relief provided should be tied to a firm commitment by the steel industry to modernize during the period of relief; and that full and effective implementation of the national steel policy will substantially improve the economy and employment in both the steel and iron ore-producing sectors.

Section 2 also sets forth the purposes of this Act, which are to provide the President with authority to enforce the bilateral arrangements that are entered into or undertaken for purposes of implementing the national steel policy, and to make the continuation of that enforcement authority subject to the condition that the steel industry undertake a comprehensive modernization of its plant and equipment.

### SECTION 3: SENSE OF THE CONGRESS

Section 3 contains three provisions expressing the sense of the Congress. The first is that the President should use this authority to implement the national policy in such a manner as to restore the import share of the U.S. steel market to a level commensurate with that which would obtain under conditions of fair, unsubsidized competition, a level which the Congress believes should be approximately 17 percent.

The second provision expresses the sense of the Congress that the national policy should not be implemented in a manner contrary to the antitrust laws.

The third provision expresses the sense of the Congress that, if the President's program does not produce satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, the Congress will consider taking further legislative action.

### SECTION 4: DEFINITIONS

Section 4 provides definitions of the terms "bilateral arrangement," "carbon and alloy steel products," "national policy for the steel industry," and "steel industry."

### SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Section 5 provides the President with authority to carry out such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to enforce the quantitative limitations and restrictions (including export measures required by a foreign government or customs union) contained in each bilateral arrangement. In using this authority, the President shall, to the extent practicable, cover all categories of carbon and steel alloy products, avoid distortions among those categories, and include all exporting countries and customs unions from which surges in exports of those products to the United States are being, or have been, experienced.

### SECTION 6: EFFECTIVE PERIOD; ANNUAL RENEWAL

Section 6 provides that the authority under Section 5 shall be limited to a maximum of five years, subject to annual renewal. Such authority will renew annually only if the President determines that, during the previous year, the steel industry, taken as a whole, (a) has invested substantially all of its net cash flow from carbon and alloy steel product operations for purposes of reinvestment in, and modernization of, that industry through investment in modern plant and equipment, research and development, and other appropriate projects; and (b) has taken sufficient action to maintain its international competitiveness, including action to restrain and discipline pricing policies and to control costs of production. An affirmative determination by the President under this section can be made only if each major company with significant reinvestment or modernization needs has committed all of its net cash flow (except that required to be committed to retraining) from carbon and alloy steel product operations during the previous year to meet those needs, and only if each major company with significant unemployment has committed during the previous year at least one percent of net cash flow to the retraining of workers, including former workers who were laid off since January 1, 1982.

In making this determination, the President shall take into account information available from the International Trade Commission and other appropriate sources relating to the modernization efforts of the industry.

Such annual determination, and the reasons therefor, must be submitted by the President to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the Committee on Finance of the Senate before the date of renewal of authority.

### SECTION 7: WORKER ASSISTANCE PLAN

Section 7 requires the Secretary of Labor to prepare, in consultation with the Steel Advisory Committee, and submit to Congress within six months a proposed plan of action for assisting workers in communities that are adversely affected by steel imports, including retraining and relocation assistance for former steelworkers who are unlikely to return to employment in the steel industry. Such plan shall be based on existing authority, but shall be accompanied by such recommendations for additional statutory authority as the Secretary considers necessary to carry out the purposes of the plan.

### SECTION 8: TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

Section 8 extends the authorization for the worker and firm adjustment assistance programs under Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 for two additional years, through September 30, 1987.

### SECTION 9: EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 9 provides that this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1984.

## COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 6301 was introduced on September 25, 1984 in response to Executive Communication 4046, dated September 18, 1984, in which President Reagan transmitted to Congress his action under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to import relief for the U.S. carbon and alloy steel industry.

The Subcommittee on Trade held hearings on problems in the U.S. steel industry relating to trade and competitiveness, including testimony on H.R. 5081, the Fair Trade in Steel Act of 1984, on April 26, May 2, May 8, June 20, and August 3, 1984. The Subcommittee received testimony from a wide range of witnesses, including the Administration, steel producers, the labor union, steel consumers, and other parties who might be affected by legislated quotas.

On September 25, the Committee on Ways and Means considered H.R. 6301 in markup session. The Committee ordered H.R. 6301 favorably reported with one amendment by a voice vote.

## SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS AND JUSTIFICATION

### SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE

Section 1 provides that this act may be cited as the "Steel Import Stabilization Act."

### SECTION 2: FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Section 2 sets forth six Congressional findings which provide the background for this legislation. The first finding is that the U.S. steel industry has a serious need to modernize its plant and equipment in order to enhance its international competitiveness, and needs increased capital investments to effect that modernization. Steel produced abroad often has a competitive advantage over domestically produced steel due to the extremely modern facilities and technologies used abroad. The U.S. steel industry lags behind many of its international competitors in terms of technological competitiveness, and needs to modernize plant and equipment through increased capital investments in the industry.

The Congress also finds that the ability of the domestic steel industry to be internationally competitive is, and has been impeded by the effects of the enormous Federal budget deficit, and overvalued dollar, and increasing trade deficits, as well as serious injury due to imports of and subsidies, dumping, and the use of other unfair and restrictive foreign trade practices regarding, carbon and alloy steel products. In its report to the President under the carbon and alloy steel section 201 investigation, the ITC determined that increased imports are a substantial cause of serious injury to five of the nine product categories under investigation. Subsidization and dumping have been found with respect to many of the countries exporting steel to the United States. Indeed, such practices are so extensive in the steel sector that the domestic steel industry, which must file antidumping and countervailing duty cases with respect to specific steel products from specific countries, carries a greater burden than most other industries in trying to combat unfair trade practices through the trade remedy laws.

The Congress further finds that more vigorous efforts by the Executive Branch to self-initiate and pursue remedies against unfair trade practices, and expeditious and effective action under the President's national policy are needed to eliminate the adverse effects of unfair trade practices.

One of the most important of the Congressional findings, which provides the fundamental framework for this legislation, is that import relief should not be granted to the steel industry unless it is tied to a firm commitment by that industry to engage in serious and substantial modernization during the period of relief. This principle was extensively and thoroughly explored by the Committee during its deliberations on H.R. 5081, the Fair Trade in Steel Act. This principle was a fundamental element of the Fair Trade in Steel Act, and the primary reason why the United Steelworkers of America actively endorsed that legislation. In the report of the ITC to the President regarding the section 201 investigation, two of the five Commissioners recommended that, if the President provides import relief, such relief should be conditioned on appropriate adjustment plans and commitments. Support for this concept of "conditionality" is widespread, and provided the impetus for this legislation.

Finally, the Congress finds that full and effective implementation of the national policy for the steel industry will substantially improve the economy and employment in both the steel and iron ore-producing sectors.

Section 2(b) sets forth the purposes of this Act, which are to supplement the authority of the President to achieve the goals of the national steel policy by granting enforcement powers regarding those bilateral arrangements that are entered into or undertaken for purposes of implementing that national policy, and to make the continuation of those powers subject to the condition that the steel industry undertake a comprehensive modernization of its plant and equipment.

### SECTION 3: SENSE OF CONGRESS

Section 3 contains three sense-of-the-Congress provisions. The first is that the President should implement the national steel policy in such a manner as to restore the foreign share of the U.S. market for carbon and alloy steel products to a level commensurate with that which would obtain under conditions of fair, unsubsidized competition in that market. It is the sense of Congress that such level should, when that policy is fully implemented, result in an import market share of approximately 17 percent, subject to such modifications that changes in market conditions and the composition of the steel industry may require. This 17 percent figure would reflect an overall national average import share. The Committee does not expect the import share to be 17 percent in each customs region; such shares can be expected to vary from one customs region to the next, in accordance with long-established historical patterns of import penetration.

Subsection 3(2) states the sense of Congress that the national policy for the steel industry should not be implemented in a manner contrary to the antitrust laws. The national policy should not promote or condone, for example, steel cartels or other price-fixing or market-restricting practices which are inconsistent with our antitrust laws.

Finally, subsection 3(3) states the sense of Congress that, if the national policy for the steel industry does not produce satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time, the Congress will consider further legislative action. What constitutes "satisfactory results within a reasonable period of time" will be for the Congress, not the President, to determine. Further legislative action includes such actions concerning steel and iron ore products as may be necessary or appropriate to stabilize conditions in the domestic market for such products. In addition to maintaining strict Congressional oversight over the President's implementation of the national steel policy, this provision reflects the Committee's concern over conditions in the domestic iron ore industry, which is linked to the condition of the steel industry, and the possible need for further legislative action concerning both steel and iron ore products.

## SECTION 4:-DEFINITIONS

Section 4 provides definitions of four terms used in the Act: "bilateral arrangement," "carbon and alloy steel products," "national policy for the steel industry," and "steel industry."

The term "bilateral arrangeent" means any arrangement, agreement, or understanding (including, but not limited to, any surge control understanding or suspension agreement) entered into or undertaken, or previously entered into or undertaken by the United States and any foreign country or customs union, containing such quantitative limitations or other restrictions on the importation into, or exportation to, the United States of categroies of carbon and steel alloy products, as may be necessary to implement the national policy for the steel industry.

This definition is meant to be broad enough to include not only formal restraint agreements reached between the United States and a foreign country or customs union, but also informal understandings whereby a foreign exporting nation has declared to the United States government, or offered other assurance, not necessarily in writing, that it will restrain its exports steel products to the United States to a specified level or share of the U.S. market. The definition encompasses not only arrangements entered into after the date of enactment of this legislation, but also all other arrangement previously entered into whose implementation will be part of the President's national steel policy.

The term "carbon and alloy steel products" means articles of the kinds subject to the investigation of the ITC numbered TA-201-51, and fabricated structural steel articles provided for under items 652.97 and 653.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The term covers all articles subject to the section 201 investigation conducted by the ITC, and is not limited to those articles or product categories the ITC found to be seriously injured by imports. Furthermore, the definition also includes two types of fabricated structural steel products which were not included in the section 201 investigation, but which the Committee considers to be in the general category of fabricated structural steel products. These items are offshore oil and natural gas drilling and production platforms and parts thereof made of iron or steel (652.97), and the basket "other" category of fabricated structural units made of iron and steel (653.00).

The term "national policy for the steel industry" means those actions and elements described in Executive Communication 4046, dated September 18, 1984 (printed as House Document 98-263), which officially transmits to Congress the President's response to the petition for import relief for the domestic carbon and alloy steel industry. Such response denied formal import restraints under the authority of section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, but described a series of actions and elements which would constitute the President's new national policy for the steel industry.

The term "steel industry" means producers in the United States of carbon and alloy steel products.

### SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Section 5 provides the basic authority to the President to carry out such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to enforce the quantitative limitations and restrictions (including export measures required by a foreign government) contained in each bilateral arrangement. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, requirements that valid export licenses or other documentation issued by a foreign government be presented as a condition for entry into the United States of such carbon and alloy steel products.

This enforcement authority is intentionally broad, to enable the President to enforce a wide variety of agreements and understandings in effect with different steel-exporting nations. Where the foreign exporting country has agreed to limit its steel exports to the United States by means of an export licensing system, for example, this authority allows the President to require such foreign export license as a condition for entry into the United States. Where the foreign-steel-exporting nation has not agreed to any specific enforcement mechanism, but agreed to restrain its steel exports to a certain level, this authority allows the President to prevent the entry of steel products from that country beyond the level specified. This authority, for example, would allow the President to have Customs monitor the level of steel imports from that country, and deny entry into the United States once the specified level has been reached. The Committee expects that the President will take measures to place appropriate restrictions on the use of foreign trade zones to avoid circumvention of the restrictions established under the national steel policy.

Section 5(b) requires the Presidlent to use this enforcement authority, to the extent practicable, to cover all categories of carbon and steel products and to avoid distortions among those categories. This provision is designed to urge the President to be as comprehensive as possible in implementing the national policy for the steel industry. Enforcement of restraints on a country's exports in, for example, two steel product categories will be ineffective if that same country's exports in another steel product category is unrestrained and therefore allowed to increase significantly. Negotiated restraint arrangements should therefore cover all categories of carbon and alloy steel products which the particular country exports to the United States. The President may provide for less restricted, or unrestricted, entry of certain specific items for reasons such as short supply in the United States, but should attempt to provide restraints for each of the nine product groups identified by the ITC in its section 201 investigation.

Section 5(b) also requires the President to be as comprehensive as practicable in enforcing restraint arrangements from all exporting countries and customs unions from which surges in exports are being, or have been, experienced. In order to be effective, the national policy must deal with all countries whose steel exports to the United States have significantly increased over the recent past, or whose levels of steel exports to the United States have departed from historical trends or normal market trends. This provision is not designed to reach countries whose steel exports have been traded fairly and have been at levels which the United States feels is consistent with market forces.

The enforcement authority included in section 5 of this bill is not meant to exclude or prevent international negotiation to establish limits of imports in various categories of specialty steel products. The Committee is aware of and very concerned about the recent surges of imports in several specialty steel product lines within the past year. Imports of some specialty steel products, such as stainless steel wire, have increased dramatically, in many cases as a result of product diversion, dumping, and subsidization. Surges in imports of speciality steel products, such as stainless wire, may cause serious and lasting injury to the efforts of the domestic specialty steel indistry to remain internationally competitve. The Committee does not intend for this bill to preclude action through international negotiations to address problems in the specialty steel sector.

### SECTION 6: EFFECTIVE PERIOD

Section 6 provides that the enforcement authority under section 5 shall last for no more than five years, and is subject to annual renewal within the five-year period. The enforcement authority, upon taking effect, shall be subject to expiration and renewal each year during the five-year period. The President must determine before the end of that one-year period that the industry is in compliance with the requirements set forth in this section in order for renewal to occur. Such annual determination by the President must be submitted in writing, together with the reasons therefor, to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance before the end of the one-year period, or else the authority is terminated Once the authority is terminated, it is not subject to revival.

The annual affirmative determination that the President must make is that the steel industry, taken as a whole, has, during the previous year, committed substantially all of its net cash flow from steel operations to reinvestment in, and modernization of, the industry, and taken sufficient action to maintain its international competitiveness.

Net cash flow is defined in this section as annual net (aftertax) income plus depreciation, depletion allowances, amortization, and changes in reserves minus dividends. This definition is to be interpreted in accordance with generally accepted principles of accounting. Amortization refers to both short-term and long-term debt.

The purpose of this provision is to tie the period of restraint under negotiated restraint agreements and arrangements to a serious and comprehensive commitment on the part of the domestic steel industry to engage in meaningful reinvestment and modernization. The industry's difficulty in competing with foreign-produced steel is in part due to more modern plant and equipment and technologies used by foreign steel producers. For example, continuous casting is a method by which molten steel is poured through a caster directly into semi-finished shapes. Use of this method increases output per worker, reduces energy needs, raises yield, and improves product quality. Approximately 90 percent of the steel produced in Japan and 60 percent of the steel produced in Europe is continiously cast, while only one-third of the steel produced in the United States is continuously cast. Furthermore, production of steel by means of open hearth furnaces is now considered an outmoded technology, and has long been eliminated in Japan and Europe, yet open hearth capacity in the United States still exist.

This provision requires the industry to commit substantially all of its net cash flow to reinvestment and modernization. This would include investment in new plant and equipment, such as purchase of continuous casters, computerized control systems, and other high-technology equipment and processes; modernization of existing facilities; research and development in new technologies relating to steel production; and other appropriate projects to assist in modernizatin of the industry. It is not the committee's intention that the President, or the Congress, mandate which types of investments in new plant and equipment are necessary or appropriate for each company, but rather than the President be satisfied that, overall, comprehensive modernization and reinvestment efforts are being taken by the industry.

Such "other appropriate projects" may, at the President's discretion, include certain amounts for working capital, such as for the purpose of buildings up inventories, or for payments on debts relating to capital improvements, as long as the President determines that such expenditures are in furtherance of overall reinvestment and modernization goals and directly related to steel operations. It would not include any investment in any nonsteel-related operations. It may not be used, for example, to finance the acquisition of assets in the oil industry, or any sector other than the steel industry. The overriding concern of the Committee is that the industry be required to plow back all available funds into the operation and modernization of their steel facilities.

In light of the fact that the standard under this section is an industry-wide standard, the relevant inquiry is whether the industry, taken as a whole, has committed substantially all of its net cash flow. The "substantially all" language is to allow the President sufficient flexibility in determining whether the standard has been met if, for example, one small producer has committed less than all of its cash flow for reinvestment and modernization. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes that certain companies within the industry have already committed substantial sums to modernization and do not currently have significant reinvestment or modernization needs. The provision on commitment of cash flow, however, is further subject to a company-specific standard under subsection (b)(2).

Subsection (b)(2) provides that the industry-wide standard in subsection (b)(1)(A) shall not be met unless each major company with significant reinvestment or modernization needs has committed all of its net cash flow (except that required to be committed to retraining under subparagraph (B)) from steel operations during the previous year to meet those needs. The term "major company" means an enterprise whose raw steel production in the United States during 1983 exceeded 1.5 million net tons. The companies meeting this definition include U.S. Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, National Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation, Armco Incorporated, Republic Steel Corporation, Rouge Steel Company, and Wheeling-Pittsburg Steel Corporation.

The phrase "significant reinvestment or modernization needs" in this subsection relates to needs that are significant in relation to the size of each major company, and which relate to its ability to remain competitive.

This provision is designed to ensure that all of the major companies, individually, commit all of their net cash flow to reinvestment and modernization. The industry-wide standard in subsection (b)(1)(A) will not be met unless each major company under subsection (b)(2)(A) has also met the standard. Whereas the "substantially all" language in (b)(2)(A) allows for the industry-wide standard to be met even if one small producer may have committed less than all of its net cash flow for reinvestment and modernization, the industry-wide standard will not be met if any major producer with significant reinvestment and modernization needs has not committed all of its net cash flow. The President's determination with respect to the industry-wide cash flow requirement, therefore, must look to company-specific performances as well. The factors to be considered with respect to each major company under subsection (b)(2)(A) are intended to be the same as those involved with respect to the industry as a whole under subsection (b)(1)(A).

The commitment of net cash flow under the company-specific requirement, unlike the industry-wide standard, requires 100 percent of net cash flow to be committed to reinvestment or modernization, unless that company is subject to the minimum 1 percent workers retraining requirement under subsection (b)(2)(B). In such a case, the percentage of net cash flow committed to worker retraining would be deducted from total net cash flow, to determine the percentage of net cash flow required to be committed to reinvestment and modernization for that company.

Subsection (b)(2)(B) requires that, in order for the industry-wide net cash flow standard of subsection (b)(1)(A) to be met, each major company that has, or reasonably anticipates, significant unemployment in steel operations must have committed, during the previous year, at least 1% of net cash flow to worker retraining. The phrase "significant unemployment" as used in this subparagraph relates to permanent, indefinite, or extended unemployment that is not insignificant in relation to the total employment of each major company. For example, short-term lay-offs, for purposes of maintenance, are not meant to trigger this requirement.

The phrase "retraining of workers" as used in this subparagraph relates to various types of retraining and worker assistance programs, including those directed to the enhancement of existing skills and the development of new skills useful within the steel industry, and the development of new skills useful outside of the steel industry. The goal of such retraining programs should be to assist the workers in preparing for and obtaining jobs of comparable worth to the positions they held at the time they were laid off.

Companies may establish and operate their own retraining and worker assistance programs. If the companies provide financial assistance for participation in other retraining programs, however, such financial assistance may not be provided in the form of cash payment to the worker, but must be provided in the form of a voucher, or a payment directly to the institution sponsoring the retraining program. The requirement in this subsection is not meant to provide cash benefits for retraining, or income maintenance benefits. The trade adjustment assistance authorization extension in section 8 of the bill is to provide the means to use income maintenance benefits while the worker is being retrained under the 1 percent set-aside.

The retraining and worker assistance programs provided under this subsection shall be made available to all current workers and former workers of that major company who were laid off at any time since January 1, 1982.

In addition to the commitment of net cash flow to reinvestment and modernization, the President must determine that, during the previous year, the steel industry, taken as a whole, has taken sufficient action to maintain its international competitiveness, including action to restrain and discipline pricing policies and to control costs of production. In making such determination, the President should look to overall trends in the industry, and not focus on individual company pricing and cost data. The Committee's concern is that the President be satisfied that, during the previous year, the industry has acted responsibly in its pricing policies.

The Committee recognizes that extensive unfair trade practices may have caused price depression in the U.S. market for steel, and that effective enforcement of the national policy for the steel industry and a restoration of fair market conditions may result in higher prices. This provision is not meant to force a ban on all price or wage increases. It is meant, however, to make sure that the industry's actions with respect to pricing policies, and control of labor costs, including management bonuses, are not irresponsible and are consistent with maintaining long-term international competitiveness.

## SECTION 7: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WORKER ASSISTANCE PLAN

Section 7 requires the Secretary of Labor to prepare, in consultation with the Steel Advisory Committee, and submit to Congress within six months a proposed plan of action for assisting workers in communities that are adversely affected by steel imports. Such assistance shall include retraining and relocation for former workers in the steel industry who will likely be unable to return to employment in the industry.

An important source of concern to the Committee is the reduction in employment in the steel industry over the past few years and the dim prospects of increased employment in the industry in the near future. This provision requires the Secretary of Labor to develop, within a time certain, a program to assist dislocated steelworkers. In developing such a program, the Secretary should use existing authorities for providing such assistance, such as increased use of the trade adjustment assistance program under the Trade Act of 1974 and increased use of the dislocated worker programs under the Job Partnership and Training Act, but should also recommend to the Congress such additional statutory authority as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the plan.

### SECTION 8: EXTENSION OF ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS AND FIRMS

Section 8 extends the authorization for the worker and firm programs of trade adjustments assistance under Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 for two additional years, through September 30, 1987. The Committee feels that the benefits available to workers and firms under the trade adjustment assistance programs are of substantial value, and that workers in the steel industry would derive significant benefit from a reauthorization of these programs for two additional years.

### SECTON 9: EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 9 provides that this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1984.

### VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE IN REPORTING THE BILL

In compliance with clause 2(l)(2)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is made relative to the vote of the Committee in reporting the bill. H.R. 6301 was ordered favorably reported by the Committee, with one amendment, by a voice vote.

### OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

In compliance with clause 2(l)(3)(A) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee concludes, on the basis of hearing testimony, discussions among Members, and review of recent actions taken with regard to international trade in carbon and alloy steel products, that additional authority to the President is necessary in order to enforce the President's national policy for the steel industry.

In regard to clause 2(l)(3)(D) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no oversight findings or recommendations have been submitted to the Committee by the Committee on Government Operations with respect to the subject matter contained in the bill.

### BUDGETARY AUTHORITY AND COST ESTIMATES, INCLUDING ESTIMATES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

In compliance with clause 7(a) of rule XIII and with clause 2(l)(3)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states that H.R. 6301, as amended, does not provide any new or increased tax expenditures, and the amount of new budget authority is explained in the attached letter from the Congressional Budget Office.

In compliance with clause 7(a) of rule XIII and with clauses (2)(l)(3) (B) and (C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee provides below information furnished by the Congressional Budget Office on H.R. 6301, as amended, and required to be included herein:

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
*Washington, DC, September 26, 1984.*

Hon. Dan Rostenkowski,
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,*
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 6301, the Steel Import Stabilization Act, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means, September 25, 1984.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

Rudolph G. Penner.

### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: H.R. 6301.
2. Bill title: The Steel Import Stabilization Act.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means, September 25, 1984.
4. Bill purpose: To provide authority for enforcing agreements restricting the importation of carbon and alloy steel products into the United States that are entered into for purposes of implementing the President's national policy for the steel industry, and for other purposes.
5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: Shown below are the estimated budget authority and outlay effects that would result from the enactment of this bill.

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worker assistance: | | | | | |
| Estimated budget authority | 0 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 0 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Firm assistance: | | | | | |
| Estimated authorization level | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Estimated outlays | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Total: | | | | | |
| Authorization level/budget authority | 0 | 175 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Outlays | 0 | 175 | 175 | 0 | 0 |

The costs of this bill would fall in budget functions 370 and 600.

Basis of estimate: Section 8 of this bill would extend the current authorization for the Trade Adjustment Assistance program in fiscal years 1986 and 1987. The estimates reflect baseline projections in Trade Adjustment Assistance for workers and firms.

Section 7 of this bill directs the Secretary of Labor to submit to Congress a proposed plan for assisting workers in communities that are adversely affected by imports of carbon and alloy steel products. This plan could result in additional costs, but these cannot be estimated until the plan is developed.

6. Estimated cost to State and local governments: The Congressional Budget Office has determined that the budgets of state and local governments would not be directly affected by the enactment of this bill.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Richard Hendrix and Mary Maginniss.

10. Estimate approved by C.G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

### INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

With respect to clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states that H.R. 6301 as amended would not have a significant inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the general economy.

### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

### TRADE ACT OF 1974

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## TITLE II—RELIEF FROM INJURY CAUSED BY IMPORT COMPETITION

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## CHAPTER 2—ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS

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### Subchapter C—General Provisions

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**SEC. 245. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Labor, for each of the fiscal years 1982 through ⟦1985,⟧ *1987,* such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

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## CHAPTER 5—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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**SEC. 285. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Chapter 2, 3, and 4 of this title shall become effective on the 90th day following the date of enactment of this Act and chapters 2 and 3 shall terminate on September 30, ⟦1985.⟧ *1987.* Chapter 4 shall terminate on September 30, 1982.

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## DISSENTING VIEWS

H.R. 6301 purports to supplement the President's new policy for the steel industry, which he announced on September 18 and which provides a comprehensive response to the legitimate concerns of the domestic industry without disrupting other U.S. economic interests. Although the bill contains many pronouncements and "findings", the substance of the bill will be extremely difficult to enforce and may trigger a much greater level of imports than anticipated under the President's program.

The centerpiece of the bill is a provision that ties the President's authority to enforce restraint agreements on steel products to an annual determination that the industry has applied substantially all of its net cash flow to modernization of steel mill plants and equipment, and has taken sufficient action to maintain its international competitiveness. The second substantive part of the bill is a requirement that major steel producers with significant unemployment devote at least 1% of their net cash flow to retraining assistance coupled with a two-year extension of the federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Program. Although these goals sound lofty enough, the effect of these provisions are questionable at best.

First of all, government have never had very great success directing investment for private industry. Part of the serious difficulties facing European steel makers is too much government interference; the U.S. will be making a mistake if we follow a similar course. In addition, the President must determine that "each major company" that has "significant modernization needs" must have invested all of its net cash flow in modernization and retraining or the President's authority to negotiate restraints on steel imports falls like a house of cards. With this requirement, there is little flexibility for the President to reward the most competitive industries and to implement an effective, comprehensive steel policy that will result in a healthy industry with vigorous employment.

Secondly, the requirement that major steel firms contribute 1% of earnings to worker retraining, for past and future unemployed, causes concern because it offers no suggestions as to how this retraining is to occur. Must industry set up its own training programs for jobs outside the industry? Do firms merely reimburse vocational or even liberal arts education for its unemployed? The government itself has had difficulty setting up effective retraining programs that are not exploited and that do not have runway costs. We need only to look at the history of the TAA program. Now we tell the industry they must do it themselves.

Thirdly, the bill provides a sense of Congress statement that unsubsidized competition in our market should result in a foreign share of the domestic market of approximately 17 percent. No justification or technical data is given for this number, so it appears that a political pronouncement only makes that number magically correct. The President's approach is much more realistic because it is based on market forces, not government intervention, and states as an estimate that a normal level of steel imports, under existing conditions, should be between 18.5 and 20 percent. The program is for five years, and the success of the new policy should result in a markedly improved competitive position for the steel industry both at home and abroad.

H.R. 6301 is obviously a hastily constructed bill that is designed to give a political response to the President's steel initiative. We believe it contributes very little to the effort to improve the competitiveness of the steel industry and the welfare of steel workers. Indeed, it sets a trap for the President's negotiating authority and may, because of a single industry's failure, negate import restraint on behalf of the entire industry.

We urge our colleagues to oppose H.R. 6301.

Bill Frenzel.
Barber B. Conable, Jr.
Bill Archer.
Phil Crane.

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# ANNUAL DETERMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT
# REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 806
# OF THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: Annual Determination on Steel Industry Modernization

In accordance with Title VIII, Section 806 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, you are hereby authorized and directed to report to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate together with the report of the USITC my determination on the efforts undertaken by the domestic steel industry to modernize and maintain its international competitiveness. The Act requires the major companies of the steel industry to commit a substantial part of their net cash flow to investment of modern plant and equipment, and research and development; to maintain their international competitiveness in quality and cost, improve productivity, and control production costs; and to spend one percent or more of their net cash flow for worker retraining programs.

The attached report, prepared by the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) at my direction and under the authority contained in Section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, enumerates the actions taken by the domestic industry consistent with an affirmative determination under Section 806. Based upon that report and upon further examination of all available data, I hereby make an affirmative determination for the first annual period.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: Annual Determination on Steel Industry Modernization

In accordance with Title VIII, Section 806 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, you are hereby authorized and directed to report my determination to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, together with the attached report and the report of the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), on the efforts undertaken by the domestic steel industry to modernize and maintain its international competitiveness. The Act requires the major companies of the steel industry to commit substantially all of their net cash flow to investment in modern plant and equipment, and research and development; to maintain their international competitiveness in quality and cost, improve productivity, and control production costs; and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining programs (which may be waived for unusual economic circumstances).

The attached report, together with the report prepared by the USITC at my direction and under the authority contained in Section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, enumerates the actions taken by the domestic industry consistent with an affirmative determination under Section 806. Based upon these reports and upon further examination of all available data, I hereby make an affirmative determination for the second annual period, and waive the application of Section 806(b)(1)(B) with respect to a major company which neither has nor reasonably anticipates significant unemployment.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register..

Ronald Reagan

# REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

## Executive Summary

On September 18, 1984, following a Section 201 investigation on carbon and alloy steel products, I announced a series of measures aimed at restoring stability to steel trade. Included in these measures were a renewed commitment to enforce aggressively U.S. unfair trade laws and instructions to the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade restraint arrangements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years due to unfair trade practices.

Congress passed the Steel Import Stabilization Act (SISA) to provide authority for enforcing any steel trade restraint arrangements entered into for purposes of implementing this program. This legislation conditioned the exercise of such authority on satisfactory efforts by the major domestic steel companies to commit substantially all net cash flow from steel product operations to reinvestment and modernization of the industry, to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness, and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining. The enforcement authority contained in the Act is renewed only if I annually make the determination that the industry has satisfied these conditions and that such authority remains necessary.

In accordance with Section 806 of the SISA, I hereby submit to Congress my determination that the conditions have been met to justify continued enforcement authority over the next year. The attached reports describe in greater detail the basis upon which this determination was made.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

## Background

On September 18, 1984, following an investigation under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 of imports of carbon and alloy steel products, I announced a series of measures aimed at restoring stability to steel trade. Included in these measures were a renewed commitment to enforce aggressively U.S. unfair trade laws and instructions to the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade restraint arrangements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years due to unfair trade practices.

Congress passed the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (P.L. No. 95-573) (the Act), Title VIII of which is known as the Steel Import Stabilization Act; to provide authority for enforcing any steel trade restraint arrangements that are entered into for purposes of implementing this program. This legislation conditioned the exercise of such authority on satisfactory efforts by the industry to modernize its plants and provide certain funds for its workers. The major companies of the steel industry, in particular, are to commit substantially all of their net cash flow from steel product operations to reinvestment and modernization of the industry. These firms also are to take the actions necessary to maintain their international competitiveness and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining. The enforcement authority contained in the Act is renewed only if I annually make the determination that the industry has satisfied these conditions and that such authority remains necessary.

Last year, I determined that this enforcement authority should be renewed. While cash flow from steel operations for the major companies was negative in total, their steel-related capital expenditures totaled $1.7 billion. To compete better, the industry, among other things, reduced personnel, pared energy costs, and instituted changes in both management-labor teams and steel production. Of the firms reporting positive cash flow and significant unemployment, all but one committed more than one percent of this amount to worker retraining. The company that did not commit funds was operating under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws.

## Summary Conclusion

I hereby submit to Congress my determination on the industry's efforts to comply with the Act for the twelve month period ending September 30, 1986. The attached report, prepared by the U.S. International Trade Commission, describes these efforts in detail. On the basis of this information and my assessment of the industry's commitment, I find that the conditions have been met to justify continued enforcement authority over the next year. I have also determined that the enforcement authority provided under Section 805 of the Act is essential to maintain full compliance with the agreed terms of the steel trade restraint arrangements.

## Findings

Section 806(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) requires that the major steel companies, as defined by the Act and taken as a whole, commit substantially all their net cash flow to reinvestment in and modernization of the steel industry. Since these companies reported in total a negative cash flow of $33 million for the period October 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986, this provision has been met. The information supplied by the major companies suggests that their collective cash flows will be negative for the twelve month period ending September 30, 1986.

While the net cash flows of the major companies were negative in total, capital expenditures for plant and equipment totalled about $850 million for the first nine months of the review period. Primary steelmaking (including ironmaking, cokemaking, and semi-finished steelmaking facilities) accounted for the largest share of total expenditures. Increases in capital expenditures were recorded for facilities engaged in producing sheet and strip, plate, and rail and rail products. Capital spending included expenses to start up continuous casting and galvanizing lines, enhance ladle metallurgy, increase the number of automatic process control systems, and improve operations with quality control computers. In addition, $75 million was dispersed for research and development, and working capital increased by $13 million. The largest share of research and development expenditures also went to projects involving sheet and strip.

The Act further obligates the major companies under Section 806(b)(1)(A)(ii) to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness. I find the industry's actions in compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

In order to improve their international competitiveness, and in addition to capital expenditures for modernization and reinvestment in the industry, the major companies lowered employment costs by reducing and restructuring the workforce, ratified wage reducing labor contracts, utilized cheaper raw material and energy sources, and closed a number of inefficient steel plants and iron ore and coal mines. These companies also introduced new product lines, participated in joint ventures, enhanced customer service programs and revised their marketing strategies.

Pursuant to Section 806(b)(1)(B) each major company that has, or reasonably anticipates, significant unemployment in steel operations, must dedicate at least one percent of positive net cash flow to worker retraining. Retraining includes enhancement of existing skills and development of new skills which would assist workers in obtaining comparable employment. I have reviewed the nature of individual firms' retraining efforts and found that all companies with significant unemployment and positive net cash flows reported relevant expenditures exceeding the one percent target. Expenditures for worker retraining are projected to total about $34 million for the period ending September 30, 1986. I, therefore, find the companies in compliance with the requirements of this section of the Act.

To continue the enforcement authority provided under Section 805, I must find such authority continues to be necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the steel trade restraint arrangements under section 806(b)(1)(C) of the Act. I find this to be the case. Nineteen arrangements have been concluded under my steel trade program covering about 80 percent of total steel imports. Enforcement of these arrangements is achieved through a dual tracking system. The foreign governments control their exports of arrangement products through export licensing. We then control the entry of these same products into the United States by requiring the presentation of a valid export license certificate. In this way we ensure that the foreign governments are in full compliance with the terms of the arrangements. The authority to enforce the arrangements also is critical to deal with distortions such as shifts in product mix and highly concentrated shipment levels, as well as attempts to circumvent the arrangements.

The steel program that I announced in September 1984 is working. Imports of total basic steel mill products, including semi-finished steel, from all countries declined from 26.2 million tons in 1984 to 24.3 million tons in 1985, a 7.3 percent decline. Imports continued to fall in the first half of 1986, by 20.4 percent from the first half 1985 level. Import penetration has likewise gradually fallen, from 26.4 percent in 1984 to 25.2 percent in 1985 and 22.7 percent in the first six months of 1986. Some steel prices increased during the first half of 1986, for the first time since 1984.

Adjustment efforts undertaken by the industry are making domestic steel more competitive. Since 1981, domestic producers have reduced steel production costs 17 percent by such means as closing inefficient plants and introducing more technologically advanced production methods. Over the last year, the depreciation of the dollar relative to the yen and most European currencies significantly narrowed the gap between domestic and import prices.

Steelworkers, too, are responding to the need for changes. Over the same period, employment costs have been reduced by 35 percent and have dropped from a third of total operating costs to a quarter. Wage rates will continue to drop. Recent labor contract negotiations have resulted in wage and benefit reductions for steelworkers in exchange for profit sharing, stock ownership, cash bonuses, and other types of compensation which both labor and management have agreed are necessary. Moreover, U.S. steelworkers may now be among the most productive in the world. According to one private source, domestic producers' manhours per ton of steel shipped was rated at 6.78. This is in contrast with West Germany's rating at 7.30 and Japan's at 7.68. Through April, domestic steelworker productivity reached a new high at 4.10 manhours per ton of steel shipped.

Despite these improvements, the U.S. steel industry's recovery has been complicated by declining domestic demand, substitution of other materials and intense price competition. For the twelve month period ending June 30, 1986, sales of steel products, at $28.6 billion, were down 3.3 percent from sales for the twelve month period ending June 30, 1985. Net losses occurred in most product categories, as losses as a percent of sales rose from 3.2 to 3.9 percent.

I recognize that there have been severe dislocations within the steel industry and in steel-dependent communities as a result of the difficult adjustment process and depressed market conditions. On July 17, 1986, LTV Corporation filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, which followed a similar filing by Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation in April 1985. These actions are indicative of the magnitude of the problems the industry now faces as it strives to regain competitiveness. The Economic Policy Council has therefore established a working group to examine these problems more closely.

The twin objectives of restructuring and modernization will not be easily or quickly achieved. However, by neutralizing the problem of unfairly traded imports, the steel program is helping to provide the industry a fuller opportunity to reach these important goals.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: Annual Determination on Steel Industry Modernization

Section 806 of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) requires that I make an annual affirmative determination that specified conditions have been met by the domestic steel industry to justify continuation of authority under section 805 to enforce steel restraint agreements. The attached Report of the President under the Steel Import Stabilization Act and the report prepared at my direction by the United States International Trade Commission, Annual Survey Concerning Competitive Conditions in the Steel Industry and Industry Efforts to Adjust and Modernize, enumerate the actions take by the domestic industry consistent with an affirmative determination under section 806.

Based upon this information, I hereby make an affirmative determination for the third annual period (October 1, 1986 - September 30, 1987) that during such period:

(A) The major companies of the steel industry, taken as a whole, have --

  (i) committed substantially all of their net cash flow from steel product operations for purposes of reinvestment in, and modernization of, that industry; and

  (ii) taken sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness;

(B) each of the major companies committed not less than 1 percent of net cash flow to the retraining of workers, except as waived below; and

(C) the enforcement authority provided under section 805 remains necessary to maintain the effectiveness of bilateral arrangements undertaken to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

Moreover, I hereby waive the application of section 806(b)(1)(B) with respect to one major company (Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation) now operating under Chapter 11 of the Federal bankruptcy laws; and another major company (Nucor Corporation) not having or reasonably anticipating significant unemployment in steel operations, in light of recent growth in employment.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate. This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

# 1987 REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

## Executive Summary

On September 18, 1984, following a section 201 investigation on carbon and alloy steel products, the President announced a series of measures aimed at restoring stability to steel trade. Included in these measures were a renewed commitment to enforce aggressively U.S. unfair trade laws and instructions to the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade restraint arrangements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years due to unfair trade practices.

The Congress passed the Steel Import Stabilization Act (SISA), title VIII of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, to provide authority for enforcing any steel trade restraint arrangements entered into for purposes of implementing this program. This legislation conditioned the exercise of such authority on satisfactory efforts by the major companies of the steel industry to commit substantially all net cash flow from steel product operations to reinvestment and modernization of the industry, to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness, and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining. The enforcement authority contained in the Act is renewed only if the President annually makes an affirmative determination that the industry has satisfied these conditions and that such authority remains necessary to maintain the effectiveness of bilateral arrangements undertaken to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

In accordance with section 806 of the SISA, the President has made his affirmative annual determination and has authorized and directed the U.S. Trade Representative to submit to the Congress his determination that the conditions have been met to justify continued enforcement authority for bilateral steel restraint agreements over the next year. The attached report describes in greater detail the basis upon which this determination was made.

## 1987 REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
## UNDER THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

### Background

On September 18, 1984, following an investigation under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 of imports of carbon and alloy steel products, the President announced a series of measures aimed at restoring stability to steel trade. Included in these measures were a renewed commitment to enforce aggressively U.S. unfair trade laws and instructions to the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade restraint arrangements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years due to unfair trade practices.

The Congress passed the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (P.L. No. 98-573), title VIII of which is known as the Steel Import Stabilization Act (Act), to provide authority for enforcing any steel trade restraint arrangements entered into for purposes of implementing this program. This legislation conditioned the exercise of such authority on satisfactory efforts by the industry to modernize its plants and provide certain funds for its workers. The major companies of the steel industry, in particular, are to commit substantially all of their net cash flow from steel product operations to reinvestment and modernization of the industry. These firms also are to take the actions necessary to maintain their international competitiveness and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining. The enforcement authority contained in the Act is renewed only if the President annually makes an affirmative determination that the industry has satisfied these conditions and that such authority remains necessary to maintain the effectiveness of bilateral arrangements undertaken to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

In his report of last year, the President determined that this enforcement authority should be renewed. While cash flow from steel operations for the major companies was negative in total for the period October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986, their steel-related capital expenditures totaled $1.0 billion. To compete better, the industry, among other things, reduced personnel, pared energy costs, and instituted changes in both management-labor teams and steel production. Of the firms reporting positive cash flow and significant unemployment, all but one committed more than one percent of this amount to worker retraining. The company that did not commit funds was operating under Chapter 11 of the Federal bankruptcy laws.

## Summary Conclusion

The President has made an affirmative determination under section 806 regarding the domestic steel industry's efforts to comply with the Act for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1987. The attached report, prepared by the U.S. International Trade Commission, describes these efforts in detail. On the basis of this information and his assessment of the industry's commitment, the President found that the conditions have been met to justify continued enforcement authority over the next year. He also determined that the enforcement authority provided in section 805 of the Act is essential to maintain full compliance with the agreed terms of the steel trade restraint arrangements.

## Findings

Section 806(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) requires that the major companies of the steel industry, as defined by the Act and taken as a whole, during the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1987, commit substantially all their net cash flow to reinvestment in, and modernization of, the steel industry. These companies reported a net cash flow of $711 million for the period of October 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. This represents an improvement in cash flow of the industry since the beginning of the steel program. Even though there can be a lag between commitments and actual expenditures, the major steel companies have already expended 85 percent of their cash flow on steel-related operations. The information provided by the companies suggests that their collective commitments for steel operations will exceed cash flow for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1987.

There has been a declining trend in steel-related expenditures since the first year of the steel program. In order to achieve the objectives of this program, the steel industry needs to make additional investments to complete the modernization process. Capital expenditures for plant and equipment totalled about $602 million for the first nine months of the review period. Primary steelmaking (including ironmaking, cokemaking, and semi-finished steelmaking facilities) accounted for the largest share of total expenditures. Increases in capital expenditures were recorded for facilities engaged in producing sheet and strip, plate, and rail and rail products. Capital spending included expenses to start up continuous casting and galvanizing lines, enhance ladle metallurgy, increase the number of automatic process control systems, and improve operations with quality control computers. In addition, $66 million was dispersed for research and development, and working capital decreased by $451 million. The largest share of research and development expenditures also went to projects involving sheet and strip.

The Act further obligates the major companies under section 806(b)(1)(A)(ii) to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness. The President found the industry's actions in compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

In order to improve their international competitiveness, and in addition to capital expenditures for modernization and reinvestment in the industry, the major companies lowered employment costs by reducing and restructuring the work force, ratified wage reducing labor contracts, used cheaper raw material and energy sources, and closed a number of inefficient steel plants and iron ore and coal mines. These companies also introduced new product lines, participated in joint ventures, enhanced customer service programs and revised their marketing strategies.

Pursuant to section 806(b)(1)(B), each major company must dedicate for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1987, at least one percent of positive net cash flow to worker retraining. Retraining includes enhancement of existing skills and development of new skills which would assist workers in obtaining comparable employment. Expenditures for the retraining of workers totaled $35 million for the period ending June 30, 1987, which represented 4.7 percent of adjusted net cash flow for the major steel producers. The President reviewed the nature of individual firms' retraining efforts. Of the eight companies projecting positive net cash flow for the period ending September 30, 1987, six indicated that expenditures for the retraining of workers are expected to exceed one percent of net cash flow. The Nucor Corporation reported no expenditures for the retraining of workers in light of growth in employment. The Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation indicated that its expenditures on retraining were negligible due to the company's operation under Chapter 11. Since the President found that unusual economic circumstances exist with respect to these two companies, he waived the requirement of section 806(b)(1)(B) with respect to them. With respect to all other major companies, the President found them in compliance with the requirements of this section of the Act.

To continue the enforcement authority provided under section 805, the President must further find such authority continues to be necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the steel trade restraint arrangements under section 806(b)(1)(C) of the Act. He found this to be the case. Twenty arrangements have been concluded under his steel trade program covering about 69 percent of total steel imports. Enforcement of these arrangements is achieved through a dual tracking system. The foreign governments control their exports of arrangement products through export licensing. The United States Government then controls the entry of these same products into the United States by requiring the presentation of a valid export license certificate. In this way the United States Government ensures that the foreign governments are in full compliance with the terms of the arrangements. The authority to enforce the arrangements also is critical to deal with distortions such as shifts in product mix and concentrated shipment levels, as well as attempts to circumvent the arrangements.

The steel program that the President announced in September 1984 is working. Imports of total basic steel mill products, including semi-finished steel, from all countries declined from 26.2 million tons in 1984 to 20.7 million tons in 1986, a 21 percent decline. Imports continued to fall in the first half of 1987, by 4 percent from the first half 1986 level. Import penetration has likewise gradually fallen, from 26.4 percent in 1984 to 23 percent in 1986 and 22.2 percent in the first six months of 1987. Steel prices generally improved during the reporting period.

Adjustment efforts undertaken by the industry are making domestic steel more competitive. Since 1981, domestic producers have reduced steel production costs 17 percent by such means as closing inefficient plants and introducing more technologically advanced production methods. Over the last two years, the depreciation of the dollar relative to the yen and most European currencies significantly narrowed the gap between domestic and import prices. For example, in January 1985, steel service centers in the United States reported that foreign mill prices for carbon steel products were 6 to 10 percent below U.S. delivered prices. In comparison, in June 1987, service centers reported that foreign mill carbon steel prices were equal to, or no more than 5 percent below, U.S. prices.

Steelworkers, too, are responding to the need for changes. Over the same period, employment costs have been reduced by 35 percent and have dropped from a third of total operating costs to a quarter. Recent labor contract negotiations have resulted in wage and benefit reductions for steelworkers in exchange for profit sharing, stock ownership, cash bonuses, and other types of compensation which both labor and management have agreed are necessary. Moreover, U.S. steelworkers may now be among the most productive in the world. Productivity rose by 6 percent as the man-hours required per ton of shipments fell from 5.1 during the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1986, to 4.8 man-hours per ton during the same period ending June 30, 1987. This is in contrast with West Germany's rating of 7.1 man-hours per ton and Japan's of 7.8 man-hours per ton.

Despite these improvements, the U.S. steel industry's recovery has been complicated by declining domestic demand, substitution of other materials and intense price competition. For the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1987, sales of steel products, at $27.8 billion, were down 3.48 percent from sales for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1986. Net losses occurred in most product categories, as losses as a percent of sales rose from 3.7 to 5.7 percent.

The President recognized that there have been severe dislocations within the steel industry and in steel-dependent communities as a result of the difficult adjustment process and depressed market conditions. On July 17, 1986, LTV Corporation filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, which followed a similar filing by Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation in April 1985. These actions are indicative of the magnitude of the problems the industry now faces as it strives to regain competitiveness.

The twin objectives of restructuring and modernization will not be easily or quickly achieved. However, by neutralizing the problem of unfairly traded imports, the steel program is helping to provide the industry a fuller opportunity to reach these important goals.

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

September 30, 1988

The Honorable Dan Rostenkowski
Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON
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WAYS AND MEANS

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Steel Import Stabilization Act (the Act), title VIII of the Trade Act of 1984, under which the President's steel program operates, mandates that, by October 1 of each year of the program, the President must submit an affirmative determination to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance that the steel industry is continuing to modernize its facilities and provide for worker retraining. If this determination is not made the authority to enforce bilateral trade arrangements provided by this statute is terminated.

For your information, enclosed is the affirmative determination of the President that the steel industry has fulfilled the requirements of the Act. Also enclosed is a report to the President prepared by the U.S. International Trade Commission on the modernization efforts of the U.S. steel industry.

The Act requires the President to affirm that the major companies of the U.S. steel industry, collectively, (1) have committed substantially all of their net cash flow to reinvestment and modernization; (2) have maintained their international competitiveness; (3) have committed not less than one percent of net cash flow to worker retraining. With respect to the commitment to worker retraining, the President may waive this requirement for a company in noncompliance if he finds that unusual circumstances exist for that company.

The President must also determine that the enforcement authority contained in the Act is necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the Voluntary Restraint Arrangements negotiated under the Program to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

Sincerely,

Clayton Yeutter

CY:crc
Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1988

COMMITTEE ON
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WAYS AND MEANS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SUBJECT: Annual Determination on Steel Industry Modernization

Section 806 of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) requires that I make an annual affirmative determination that specified conditions have been met by the domestic steel industry to justify continuation of authority under section 805 to enforce steel restraint agreements. The attached Report of the President under the Steel Import Stabilization Act and the report prepared at my direction by the United States International Trade Commission, Annual Survey Concerning Competitive Conditions in the Steel Industry and Industry Efforts to Adjust and Modernize, enumerate the actions taken by the domestic industry consistent with an affirmative determination under section 806.

Based upon this information, I hereby make an affirmative determination for the fourth annual period (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988) that during such period:

(A) The major companies of the steel industry, taken as a whole, have --

   (i) committed substantially all of their net cash flow from steel product operations for purposes of reinvestment in, and modernization of, that industry; and

   (ii) taken sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness;

(B) each of the major companies committed not less than 1 percent of net cash flow to the retraining of workers, except as waived below; and

(C) the enforcement authority provided under section 805 remains necessary to maintain the effectiveness of bilateral arrangements undertaken to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

Moreover, I hereby waive the application of section 806(b)(1)(B) with respect to one major company (Nucor Corporation) not having or reasonably anticipating significant unemployment in steel operations, in light of recent growth in employment.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate. This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

Ronald Reagan

COMMITTEE ON
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WAYS AND MEANS

# 1988 REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

## Executive Summary

On September 18, 1984, following a Section 201 investigation on carbon and alloy steel products, the President announced a series of measures aimed at restoring stability to steel trade. Included in these measures were a renewed commitment to enforce aggressively U.S. unfair trade laws and instructions to the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade restraint arrangements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years due to unfair trade practices.

Congress passed the Steel Import Stabilization Act (SISA) to provide authority for enforcing any steel trade restraint arrangements entered into for purposes of implementing this program. This legislation conditioned the exercise of such authority on satisfactory efforts by the major domestic steel companies to commit substantially all net cash flow from steel product operations to reinvestment and modernization of the industry, to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness, and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining. The enforcement authority contained in the Act is renewed only if the President annually makes the determination that the industry has satisfied these conditions and that such authority remains necessary.

In accordance with Section 806 of the SISA, the President hereby submits to Congress his determination that the conditions have been met to justify continued enforcement authority over the next year. The attached reports describe in greater detail the basis upon which this determination was made.

# 1988 REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE STEEL IMPORT STABILIZATION ACT

On September 18, 1984, following an investigation under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 of imports of carbon and alloy steel products, the President announced a series of measures aimed at restoring stability to steel trade. Included in these measures were a renewed commitment to enforce aggressively U.S. unfair trade laws and instructions to the U.S. Trade Representative to negotiate trade restraint arrangements with countries whose exports to the United States have increased significantly in recent years due to unfair trade practices.

Congress passed the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (P.L. No. 95-573), Title VIII of which is known as the Steel Import Stabilization Act (the Act), to provide authority for enforcing any steel trade restraint arrangements that are entered into for purposes of implementing this program. This legislation conditioned the exercise of such authority on satisfactory efforts by the industry to modernize its plants and provide certain funds for its workers. The major companies of the steel industry, in particular, are to commit substantially all net cash flow from steel product operations to reinvestment and modernization of the industry. These firms also are to take the actions necessary to maintain their international competitiveness and to commit one percent or more of their net cash flow to worker retraining. The enforcement authority contained in the Act is renewed only if the President annually makes an affirmative determination that the industry has satisfied these conditions and that such authority remains necessary to maintain the effectiveness of bilateral arrangements undertaken to eliminate unfair trade practices in the steel sector.

In his report of last year, the President determined that this enforcement authority should be renewed. Cash flow from steel operations for the major companies for the period October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987 amounted to $1.0 billion while steel-related expenditures totaled $1.2 billion. To compete better, the industry, among other things, reduced personnel, pared energy costs, and instituted changes in both management-labor teams and steel production. Of the firms reporting positive cash flow and significant unemployment, all but one committed more than one percent of this amount to worker retraining. The company that did not commit funds was operating under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws. The President waived the requirement of Section 806(b)(1)(B) with respect to that company.

Summary Conclusion

The President has made an affirmative determination under Section 806 regarding the steel industry's efforts to comply with the Act for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1988. The attached report, prepared by the U.S. International Trade Commission, describes these efforts in detail. On the basis of this information and his assessment of the industry's commitment, the President found that the conditions have been met to justify continued enforcement authority over the next year. He also determined that the enforcement authority provided under Section 805 of the Act is essential to maintain full compliance with the agreed terms of the steel trade restraint arrangements.

Findings

Section 806(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) requires that the major companies of the steel industry, as defined by the Act and taken as a whole, during the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1988, commit substantially all their net cash flow to reinvestment in and modernization of the steel industry. These companies reported a net cash flow of $1.1 billion for the period October 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988. The cash flow includes income from prior periods such as unused investment tax credit refunds, the exclusion of which would lower net cash flow. Some of the major steel companies experienced high profits for the first time during the steel program. These profits provided the industry with the ability to retire debt, which reduced cash flow. Steel related expenditures, rather than commitments, by the major steel companies amounted to $1.6 billion for the nine-month period. The information provided by the steel companies indicate that their collective expenditures for steel operations will exceed projected cash flow, whether or not income from prior periods is included, for the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1988.

Capital expenditures for plant and equipment totalled about $1.5 billion for the first nine months of the review period. Primary steelmaking (including ironmaking, cokemaking, and semi-finished steelmaking facilities), accounted for the largest share of total expenditures. Increases in capital expenditures were recorded for facilities engaged in producing sheet and strip, plate, and rail and rail products. Capital spending included expenses to start up continuous casting and galvanizing lines, enhance ladle metallurgy, increase the number of automatic process control systems, and improve operations with quality control computers. In addition, $79 million was disbursed for research and development. The largest share of research and development expenditures also went to projects involving sheet and strip.

The Act further obligates the major companies under Section 806(b)(1)(A)(ii) to take sufficient action to maintain their international competitiveness. The President found the industry's actions in compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

In order to improve their international competitiveness, and in addition to capital expenditures for modernization and reinvestment in the industry, the major companies lowered employment costs, increased productivity, utilized cheaper raw material and energy sources, and closed or divested unprofitable operations. These companies also established overseas sales offices to promote exports, introduced new product lines, upgraded communications systems, participated in joint ventures, enhanced customer service programs and revised their marketing strategies.

Pursuant to Section 806(b)(1)(B) each major company that has, or reasonably anticipates, significant unemployment in steel operations, must dedicate at least one percent of positive net cash flow to worker retraining. Retraining includes enhancement of existing skills and development of new skills which would assist workers in obtaining comparable employment. Expenditures for worker retraining totaled $52 million for the period ending June 30, 1988, which represented 4.4 percent of adjusted net cash flow for the major steel companies. The President reviewed the nature of individual firms' retraining efforts. Of the nine companies projecting positive net cash flow for the period ending September 30, 1988, eight indicated that expenditures for the retraining of workers are expected to exceed one percent of net cash flow. The Nucor Corporation reported no expenditures for the retraining of workers in light of growth in employment. Because of those circumstances, the President waived the requirement of Section 806(b)(1)(B) with respect to Nucor. With respect to the other companies, the President found them in compliance with the requirements of this section of the Act.

To continue the enforcement authority provided under Section 805, the President must find such authority continues to be necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the steel trade restraint arrangements under Section 806(b)(1)(C) of the Act. He found this to be the case. Twenty arrangements have been concluded under his steel trade program covering about 70 percent of total steel imports. Enforcement of these arrangements is achieved through a dual tracking system. The foreign governments control their exports of arrangement products through export licensing. The United States Government then controls the entry of these same products into the United States by requiring the presentation of a valid export license or certificate. In this way the United States Government ensures that the foreign governments are in full compliance with the terms of the arrangements. The authority to enforce the arrangements also is critical to deal with distortions such as shifts in product mix and highly concentrated shipment levels. During the past year this authority was used to prevent countries from allocating shipments to higher valued products than shipped in earlier years of the program. In addition, the authority is needed as a deterrent to prevent breaches of the arrangements and attempts to circumvent the arrangements.

Imports of total basic steel mill products, including semi-finished steel, from all countries declined from 26.2 million tons in 1984 to 20.3 million tons in 1987, a 22 percent decline. Imports continued to fall in the first half of 1988, by 20.4 percent from the first half 1987 level. Import penetration has likewise gradually fallen, from 26.4 percent in 1984 to 22.9 percent in 1987 and 21.0 percent in the first six months of 1988.

Adjustment efforts undertaken by the industry are making domestic steel more competitive. Since 1982, domestic producers have reduced steel production costs 30 percent by such means as closing inefficient plants and introducing more technologically advanced production methods. Over the last three years, the depreciation of the dollar relative to the yen and most European currencies significantly narrowed the gap between domestic and import prices. For example, in January 1985, steel service centers in the United States reported that foreign mill prices for carbon steel products were 6 to 10 percent below U.S. delivered prices. In comparison, in June 1988, service centers reported that foreign mill carbon steel prices were equal to, or no more than 5 percent below, U.S. prices.

Steelworkers, too, are responding to the need for changes. Since 1982, employment costs have been reduced by 40 percent and have dropped from 40 percent of total operating costs to less than a third. Labor contract negotiations have resulted in wage and benefit reductions for steelworkers in exchange for profit sharing, stock ownership, cash bonuses, and other types of compensation which both labor and management have agreed are necessary. Moreover, U.S. steelworkers may now be among the most productive in the world. Productivity rose by 14 percent as the man-hours per ton of shipments fell from 4.8 man-hours during the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1987, to 4.2 man-hours per ton during the same period ending June 30, 1988. This compares favorably with that of our West German and Japanese competitors.

The U.S. steel industry returned to profitability for the first time since 1981. For the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1988, sales of steel products, at $37.9 billion, were up 36 percent from sales for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1987. Net profit for this period was almost $2.7 billion, or

7.1 percent of sales, compared to a net loss of $1.6 billion, or -5.6 percent of sales in the previous period.

The steel program that the President announced in September 1984 is working although the program, while helping the steel industry, has imposed costs on steel users and the rest of the economy, including lost export potential.

# PRESIDENTIAL DECISIONS UNDER SECTION 203 OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 RELATING TO IMPORT RELIEF FOR SPECIALTY STEEL PRODUCTS

98th Congress, 1st Session - - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 98–79

# IMPORT RELIEF
# ON SPECIALTY STEEL

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## COMMUNICATION

FROM

# THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT ON HIS DECISION TO GRANT IMPORT RELIEF TO THE SPECIALTY STEEL INDUSTRY, PURSUANT TO SECTION 203(b) OF PUBLIC LAW 93–618

JULY 11, 1983.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
11–011 O WASHINGTON : 1983

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*Washington, July 5, 1983.*

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with Section 203(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, I am writing to inform you of my decision today to grant import relief to the specialty steel industry. My serious concerns last November about the health of the industry led me to direct the United States Trade Representative to ask the United States International Trade Commission to initiate this investigation. The USITC found specialty steel imports to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the industry. Imports have depressed U.S. prices and captured market share from U.S. producers. This has had the effect of reducing domestic production and capacity utilization, resulting in major losses by most producers. Employment has also fallen significantly.

The relief program I am implementing is tailored to the needs of the industry as well as the objective of trade liberalization as expressed at the Williamsburg summit. It is part of a comprehensive and coordinated approach to this industry's trade problems. In addition to applying import relief under Section 201, I have directed USTR to continue its efforts to achieve the multilateral elimination of trade barriers.

The relief to be implemented is a combination of tariffs and quotas:

(1) For the flat-rolled products which comprise 55 percent of U.S. imports, a four year digressive tariff will be applied in addition to other tariffs due. Beginning in year one, a 10 percent tariff will apply to stainless steel sheet and strip, declining uniformly until year four when the tariff will be 4 percent. With regard to plate, the duty will decline from 8 percent in the first year to 4 percent in the fourth year.

(2) Imports of stainless rod, bar, and tool steel will be subject to a global four years quota. This quota will be expanded at a rate of 3 percent annually, outpacing the historic annual growth of consumption of 1–2 percent. This relief will incorporate the USITC's proposed minimum quantities in year one. (For additional details see attached table.) I am prepared to negotiate orderly market agreements with willing countries on rod, bar, and tool steel.

My decision differs in some respects from the USITC proposal. I have recommended relief for four years instead of three to give the industry sufficient time to complete investment projects, improve productivity, and restore profitability. This relief package has been adopted in order to reflect the substantial differences in the competitive conditions of the various parts of the industry. Tariffs applied to the flat-rolled products will be at levels less restrictive than the relief suggested by the USITC. Producers of flat-rolled stainless steel are on the whole more efficient, progressive, and competitive than their counterparts in the non-flat-rolled industry who have faced greater import competition. They have also recently succeeded in using our antidumping and countervailing duty statutes to obtain special duties on unfairly traded imports from three of their principal foreign competitors. These duties will be added to the normal tariff and the additional tariffs to be imposed under Section 203. Consequently, greater relief is needed for producers of non-flat-rolled products to enable them to make necessary investments.

In closing, I would like to state that I am implementing this relief package so as to achieve two complementary objectives:

(1) to provide help to a domestic industry seriously injured by imports, and

(2) to take steps to further our ultimate goal of trade liberalization.

I have instructed the USTR to form an interagency task force to pursue these dual objectives, and to report to me annually on progress toward them.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

### Schedule of Relief

Additional Tariffs (Percentage ad valorem)

| Year | I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheet & Strip | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Plate | 8 | 6 | 5 | 4 |

Quantitative Limit (Tons)

| Year | I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bar | 27,000 | 27,800 | 28,600 | 29,500 |
| Rod | 19,100 | 19,700 | 20,300 | 20,900 |
| Alloy Tool Steel | 22,400 | 23,100 | 23,800 | 24,500 |

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release July 16, 1987

## EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY DUTY INCREASES AND QUANTITATIVE LIMITATIONS ON THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN STAINLESS STEEL AND ALLOY TOOL STEEL

- - - - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

1. On July 5, 1983, pursuant to section 202(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2252(b)(1)) and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 202(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(c)) and the report and recommendations of the United States International Trade Commission (the Commission), I determined to impose additional tariffs and quantitative restrictions on imports of certain bars; wire rods; and plates, sheets and strips, not cut, not pressed, and not stamped to nonrectangular shape; all the foregoing of stainless steel or certain alloy tool steel; and round wire of high-speed tool steel, provided for in specified items of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202). By Proclamation 5074 of July 19, 1983, pursuant to sections 203(a)(1), 203(a)(3), and 203(e)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1), 2253(a)(3), and 2253(e)(1)), I provided import relief through the temporary imposition of increased tariffs and quantitative restrictions on certain stainless steel and alloy tool steel as set forth in the Annex to that Proclamation.

2. Further, in Proclamation 5074 I directed the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to take such actions and perform such functions for the United States as may be necessary to administer and implement such relief, to negotiate orderly marketing agreements pursuant to section 203 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), to modify such relief pursuant to section 203, and to make any changes in the headnote or TSUS items created in the Annex to that Proclamation that may be necessary to implement the foregoing authority. I also directed the USTR to conduct an annual review of the necessity for and effectiveness of such relief and to recommend any appropriate action under section 203(h)(4) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(h)(4)).

3. On September 18, 1984, I established a national policy for the steel industry and directed the USTR to coordinate and direct the implementation of that policy, including the negotiation of new arrangements with exporting countries and the reaffirmation of existing measures limiting steel exports into the United States. Supplemental authority to enforce the national policy for the steel industry was provided in Title VIII of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (19 U.S.C. 2253 note).

4. Pursuant to the above authority, the USTR concluded agreements with the European Community and 18 other exporting nations and made such modifications to the import relief proclaimed in Proclamation 5074 as were necessary to implement these agreements.

5. I have now determined that the relief provided in Proclamation 5074, as subsequently modified, should be extended through September 30, 1989, as set forth in the Annex to this Proclamation. Finally, I have determined to continue the authority of the USTR under the national policy for the steel industry to take such actions as he determines necessary and appropriate to carry out that policy, including further actions with respect to articles subject to the relief set forth in the Annex to this Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 203 and 604 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 and 2483), and in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (16 Stat. [pt. 5] A58; 8 UST [pt. 2] 1786), do proclaim that --

(1) Part I of Schedule XX of the GATT is modified to conform to the action taken in the Annex to this Proclamation.

(2) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified as set forth in the Annex to this Proclamation.

(3) The authority delegated to the USTR by Proclamation 5074 is hereby continued throughout the duration of the relief set forth in the Annex to this Proclamation.

(4) The President's authority to prescribe regulations concerning any restriction proclaimed in Proclamation 5074 and continued by this Proclamation, or governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of articles covered by orderly marketing agreements negotiated thereunder or of like articles that are the product of countries not parties to any such agreement, previously delegated by Proclamation 5074 to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall continue to be exercised under the terms provided in such Proclamation for the duration of the relief provided her-in.

(5) The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such actions as the USTR shall determine are necessary to implement any import relief under this Proclamation, or modifications thereof.

(6) Nothing in this Proclamation shall limit the authority delegated to the USTR pursuant to the national policy for the steel industry, including the authority to take such further action as he may determine to be necessary and appropriate to carry out that policy.

(7) This Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 20, 1987, and before the close of September 30, 1989, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

RONALD REAGAN

• • •

## ANNEX

Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules fo the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is modified --

(a) by deleting headnote 10(f) and inserting in lieu thereof new headnote 10(f) to read as follows:

> "(f) United States International Trade Commission (USITC) surveys.--The USITC shall conduct annual mandatory surveys with respect to the products subject to import relief under each item involved to obtain from domestic producers data by calendar quarter on profits, orders, and inventories, and annual data on production, shipments, employment, capital expenditures, capacity, and research and development expenditures. The initial survey shall cover calendar year 1987, and the results shall be published by March 31, 1988. The final survey shall cover calendar year 1988, and the results shall be published by March 31, 1989. With each annual survey, the USITC shall also report the production, capacity, and capacity utilization, to the extent the information can be obtained, for each country which is a major supplier of imports, and any projected changes in production, capacity, and capacity utilization for these countries."

(b) by deleting headnote 10(g) and inserting in lieu thereof new headnote 10(g) to read as follows:

> "(g) Products Subject to Certain Export Restraint Agreements.
>
> (i) The duties provided for in items 926.00 and 926.05 shall not apply to products of Australia, Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, the European Communities, German Democractic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, People's Republic of China, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Venezuela, or Yugoslavia, exported to the United States on or after March 1, 1986.
>
> (ii) The quantitative limitations provided for in items 926.10 through 926.21 shall not apply to products of Austria, Brazil, or the following Member States of the European Communities: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)."

(e) by striking items 926.00 through 926.23, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following new items and superior headings thereto:

| "Item | Articles | Rates of Duty | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | | | 2 |
| | | Effective with respect to articles entered during the period -- | | | |
| | | July 20, 1987 through July 19, 1988 | July 20, 1988 through July 19, 1989 | July 20, 1989 through September 30, 1989 | |
| 926.00 | Sheets and strip of stainless steel (except as provided for in headnote 10(g)(i) to this subpart, and except razor blade steel, cladding grade 434 stainless steel sheet, cold-rolled sheets of stainless steel, over 71 inches in width, stainless steel of the type described in headnote 10(a)(v), and flapper valve steel) provided for in items 607.76, 607.90, 608.29, 608.43, and 608.57, part 2B, schedule 6, all the foregoing whether or not entitled to duty-free treatment under item 832.00, part 3A, schedule 8............... | 3% ad val. | 2% ad val. | 1% ad val. | No Change |
| 926.05 | Plates of stainless steel (except as provided in headnote 10(g)(i) to this subpart, and except stainless steel of the type described in headnote 10(a)(v)) provided for in items 607.76 and 607.90, part 2B, schedule 6, all the foregoing whether or not entitled to duty-free treatment under item 832.00, part 3A, schedule 8......................... | 3% ad val. | 2% ad val. | 1% ad val. | No Change |

| Item | Article | Quota Quantity (in short tons) |
|---|---|---|
| | Whenever the respective aggregate quantity of articles the product of a foreign country specified below for items 926.10 through 926.21, inclusive, has been entered in any restraint period (whether, for tariff purposes, in schedule 6 or in item 832.00 of schedule 8), no article in such item the product of such country may be entered during the remainder of such restraint period, except as provided in headnote 10: | |
| | Bars of stainless steel (except stainless steel of the type described in headnote 10(a)(v)), provided for in item 606.90, part 2B, schedule 6: | |
| 926.10 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1987, through October 19, 1987, inclusive: | |
| | Argentine | 55 |
| | Canada | 268 |
| | Japan | 3,442 |
| | Korea | 454 |
| | Mexico | 40 |
| | Spain | 1,069 |
| | Sweden | 330 |
| | Other, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 80 |
| 926.11 | If entered during the period from October 20, 1987, through July 19, 1988, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 17,717 |
| 926.12 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1988, through July 19, 1989, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 24,159 |
| 926.13 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1989, through September 30, 1989, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 4,977 |

| Item | Article | Quota Quantity (in short tons) |
|---|---|---|
|  | [Whenever...(con.):] |  |
|  | Wire rod of stainless steel (except stainless steel of the type described in headnote 10(a)(v)), provided for in items 607.26 and 607.43, part 2B, schedule 6: |  |
| 926.14 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1987, through October 19, 1987, inclusive: |  |
|  | Japan | 1,542 |
|  | Spain | 452 |
|  | Sweden | 964 |
|  | Taiwan | 50 |
|  | Other, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 299 |
| 926.15 | If entered during the period from October 20, 1987, through July 19, 1988, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 10,213 |
| 926.16 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1988, through July 19, 1989, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 13,926 |
| 926.17 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1989, through September 30, 1989, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 2,869 |

| Item | Article | Quota Quantity (in short tons) |
|---|---|---|
| | [Whenever...(con.):] | |
| | Bars, wire rods, plates, sheets, and strip, all the foregoing of alloy tool steel (except chipper knife steel, band saw steel, rotor steel for hysteresis motors, and tool steel of the type described in headnote 10(a)(viii)), provided for in items 606.95, 607.28, 607.34, 607.46, 607.54, 607.72, 607.88, 608.34, 608.49, and 608.64, and round wire of high speed tool steel, provided for in item 609.45, part 2B, schedule 6: | |
| 926.18 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1987, through October 19, 1987, inclusive: | |
| | Argentina | 56 |
| | Canada | 386 |
| | Japan | 1,123 |
| | Mexico | 76 |
| | Poland | 69 |
| | Spain | 45 |
| | Sweden | 2,120 |
| | Other, except as provided for in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 396 |
| 926.19 | If entered during the period from October 20, 1987, through July 19, 1988, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 13,182 |
| 926.20 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1988, through July 19, 1989, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 17,977 |
| 926.21 | If entered during the period from July 20, 1989, through September 30, 1989, inclusive, except as provided in headnote 10(g)(ii) to this subpart | 3,703 |

LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1988
FROM VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
TO SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1988

The Honorable John Heinz
United States Senator
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Heinz:

One of the significant successes of the Reagan Administration has been the President's Steel Program. During its first four years the steel industry has reduced capacity, cut costs, and modernized its equipment and technology to the point where it is now one of the most efficient producers in the world on a man hour per ton basis.

This Administration's success in pursuing the goal of a privately owned, internationally competitive steel industry was made possible by the reduction in subsidized and dumped steel imports provided by the voluntary restraint agreements we have negotiated. A comprehensive VRA program has proven to be more effective in offsetting unfair trade practices than trying to counter these practices on a case-by-case basis.

Unfortunately, while the voluntary restraints have clearly had a positive impact on the U.S. industry, we have not at the same time made as much progress toward eliminating market distorting practices. Global overcapacity remains a serious problem, and there is still substantial dumping and subsidizing. The only way to produce a permanent solution to the domestic steel industry's problems is to bring an end to these unfair practices and restore a competitive market in steel.

One of the key trade policy goals of a Bush Administration will be to achieve an international consensus on eliminating these practices, and, pending that, I can assure you of my intention to continue the voluntary restraint program after September 30, 1989. As Vice President, I worked to prevent the sacrifice of our industry to those who choose not to subject themselves to the discipline of the market, and I have no intention of abandoning that commitment if I am elected President.

At the same time, I also endorse the requirement that major steel firms substantially reinvest their cash flow because much more needs to be done. The industry's future progress will depend on both the voluntary restraints and the further investment and modernization steps that are undertaken. I intend to make sure that such further progress is made.

I am also encouraged by the recent growth in U.S. steel exports. If elected President, I will work vigorously to encourage growth by pressing to open up steel markets abroad.

Sincerely,

George Bush

# LEGISLATION CURRENTLY PENDING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS RELATING TO THE STEEL VRA PROGRAM

I

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

# H. R. 904

To extend the Steel Import Stabilization Act for an additional 5 years.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 7, 1989

Mr. Murtha (for himself, Mr. Gaydos, Mr. Mollohan, Mr. Schulze, Mr. Regula, Mr. Applegate, Mrs. Bentley, Mr. Bevill, Mr. Borski, Mr. Callahan, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clinger, Mr. Coleman of Missouri, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Costello, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Coyne, Mr. Davis, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Eckart, Mr. Evans, Mr. Erdreich, Mr. Feighan, Mr. Ford of Michigan, Mr. Gekas, Mr. Guarini, Mr. Harris, Mr. Hayes of Illinois, Mr. Jontz, Mr. Kanjorski, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Kolter, Mr. Kostmayer, Mr. Lipinski, Mr. Donald E. Lukens, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. McDade, Mr. McMillen of Maryland, Mr. Manton, Mr. Miller of Ohio, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Natcher, Mr. Nielson of Utah, Mr. Nowak, Ms. Oakar, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Owens of Utah, Mr. Pease, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Quillen, Mr. Rahall, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Ritter, Mr. Roe, Mr. Russo, Mr. Savage, Mr. Shuster, Mr. Staggers, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Towns, Mr. Traficant, Mr. Visclosky, Mr. Walgren, Mr. Yatron, Mr. Campbell of Colorado, Mr. Foglietta, Mr. Boehlert, Mr. Bliley, Mr. Owens of New York, Mr. Bustamante, Mr. Mavroules, Mr. Oxley, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Annunzio, Mr. Torres, Mr. Hertel, Mr. Flippo, Mr. Gephardt, Mr. Bilbray, Mr. Sabo, Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Martinez, Mr. Bosco, Mr. Rangel, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Frost, Mr. Gillmor, Mr. Mrazek, Mr. Sundquist, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Tallon, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Bonior, Mr. Moakley, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Thomas A. Luken, Mr. Sikorski, Mr. Ravenel, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Burton of Indiana, Mr. Lewis of Georgia, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Neal of Massachusetts, Mr. Hoyer, Mrs. Byron, and Mr. Poshard) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

# A BILL

To extend the Steel Import Stabilization Act for an additional 5 years.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Steel Import Stabilization Extension Act".

## SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF ACT.

Section 806(a) of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) is amended—

(1) by striking out "fifth" in paragraph (1) and inserting "tenth"; and

(2) by striking out "or fourth" in paragraph (2) and inserting "fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, or ninth".

I

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

# H. R. 1105

Relating to the establishment of reciprocity with respect to exports of United States metallurgical coal and imports of foreign steel products.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 23, 1989

Mr. Rahall introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

# A BILL

Relating to the establishment of reciprocity with respect to exports of United States metallurgical coal and imports of foreign steel products.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Steel and Metallurgical Coal Trade Reciprocity Act of 1989".

## SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO STEEL STABILIZATION ACT.

The Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) is amended by inserting after section 804 the following new section:

### "SEC. 804A. ALLOCATION OF IMPORTS OF STEEL PRODUCTS UNDER BILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

"The quantity of articles in any steel product category that may be imported into, or exported to, the United States from any supplier nation or customs union under a bilateral arrangement during any period shall bear to the total quantity of articles in that category that may be imported into, or exported to, the United States during such period under all bilateral arrangements the same ratio that the quantity of United States metallurgical coal that was purchased by such supplier nation or customs union during the period beginning October 1, 1984, and ending September 30, 1989, bore to the total quantity of United States metallurgical coal that was purchased during such period by all suppliers of articles in that category subject to bilateral arrangements. The limitation imposed under this section applies to bilateral arrangements that take effect on or after October 1, 1989, and to extensions of bilateral arrangements entered into before such date to the extent that the extensions apply on or after such date.".

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

# H. R. 1506

To provide for the inclusion of restraints on stainless steel sheet and strip of sixty inch width in the coverage of new and existing bilateral agreements.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1989

Mr. REGULA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

# A BILL

To provide for the inclusion of restraints on stainless steel sheet and strip of sixty inch width in the coverage of new and existing bilateral agreements.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 805 of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) is amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(d) The United States Trade Representative shall request the inclusion of restraints on stainless steel sheet and strip of sixty inch width in the coverage of each bilateral arrangement. Such coverage shall ensure separate and discrete categories for the stainless steel sheet and strip of sixty inch width.".

I

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

# H. R. 2171

To revitalize the United States steel industry.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 2, 1989

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DYSON, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HOYER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MFUME, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. TRAFICANT) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

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# A BILL

To revitalize the United States steel industry.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Steel Revitalization Act of 1989".

## SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) steel manufacturing has been, and will continue to be, a fundamental building block of this Nation's strength;

(2) steel manufacturing in this Nation is an industry in crisis and must be modernized, but the costs of modernization (estimated at over $14,000,000,000 over the next 5 years) are constraining to an industry that is already $8,000,000,000 in debt;

(3) steel imports have hampered the United States industry's ability to restructure as illustrated by the fact that in September 1984 imports captured 28.9 percent of the domestic steel market and since that time the Executive Branch's Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRA) Program has limited imports but has never achieved its established goals;

(4) a limitation on steel imports to a level of 20.2 percent of the domestic market has been the traditional goal of both Executive and Legislative Branch Programs and proposals;

(5) employment in the United States steel industry has fallen from an average of 544,300 hourly workers in 1953 to 125,700 in 1988; and

(6) numerous domestic steel producers have sought bankruptcy protection thereby creating hardships for large numbers of steelworkers, straining Federal pension guarantee programs, and placing increased financial pressure on those companies trying to avoid bankruptcy proceedings.

**SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "domestic consumption" means, with respect to any steel category or to all steel categories, as the case may be, the quantity of articles within that category or all such categories that are produced in the United States, plus imports and less exports.

(2) The term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(3) The term "quota year" means any period occurring after September 30, 1989, that begins on October 1 of any year and ends on September 30 of the following year. A quota year is identified by the year in which October 1 occurs.

(4) The term "steel category" means each of the 37 categories set forth in the publication entitled "The American Iron and Steel Institute Steel Mill Product Categories 1–37"; dated January 1978. The Secretary of Commerce shall from time to time make such additions, deletions, or other revisions to such categories as the Secretary considers are necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

## SEC. 4. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES IN STEEL CATEGORIES.

(a) FOR ALL STEEL CATEGORIES.—

(1) During each of quota years 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, the aggregate quantity of articles that may be entered within all steel categories may not exceed 20.2 percent of the domestic consumption for such year of articles described in all steel categories.

(2) During quota year 1994, the aggregate quantity of articles that may be entered within all steel categories may not exceed 25 percent of the domestic consumption for such year of articles described in all steel categories.

(3) During each of quota years 1995, 1996, and 1997, the aggregate quantity of articles that may be entered within all steel categories may not exceed the aggregate quantity percentage in effect under this subsection for the preceding quota year plus 5 percent.

(b) FOR EACH STEEL CATEGORY.—During each quota year, the aggregate quantity of articles that may be entered within each steel category may not exceed the percentage of the domestic consumption that is determined by the Secretary of Commerce to be the percentage of the domestic consumption of articles in that category that has been accounted for historically by imported articles.

(c) FOREIGN COUNTRY LIMITATION.—During each quota year, the aggregate quantity of articles that are the product of any one foreign country that may be entered within all steel categories may not exceed 5 percent of the domestic consumption for such year of articles described in all steel categories.

(d) COMPUTATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall determine the domestic consumption for each quota year of articles described in each steel category and in all steel categories and compute the quantitative restrictions under subsections (a), (b), and (c) that apply during that quota year. The Secretary of Commerce shall make preliminary determinations and computations before the beginning of each quota year and shall periodically revise such determinations and computations as domestic consumption data for a quota year becomes available. The Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) carry out such monitoring of the domestic production in, and the exportation from and the importation into, the United States of articles described in all steel categories may be necessary to carry out this subsection; and

(2) shall promptly notify the Secretary of the Treasury of all determinations and computations made under this subsection.

**SEC. 5. AUCTIONING SYSTEM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the quantitative limitations imposed under section 4 for the quota year concerned, shall, under such procedures as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe, auction rights to enter during each quota year quantities of articles within steel categories.

(b) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.—The auction of entry rights under this section shall be by sealed bid. Entry rights shall be auctioned biannually and shall be effective for the 6-month period beginning on the 180th day after the date of auction.

(c) DOCUMENTATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation establish the form of the documentation that will be issued to persons who are awarded rights by auction under this section to enter articles.

(d) DISPOSITION OF AUCTION MONEYS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit into the Steel Revitalization Fund established under section 10 all moneys received from the auctioning of entry rights under this section.

**SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION.**

The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such action as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure that—

(1) the quantities of articles within each steel category and all steel categories that are entered during

any quota year do not exceed the applicable quantitative restrictions computed under section 4(d); and

(2) all entries of articles subject to this Act are accompanied by the appropriate documentation required under section 5.

**SEC. 7. NEGOTIATIONS.**

Before the beginning of quota year 1989, the President shall initiate such negotiations with the appropriate foreign countries as may be necessary to ensure an orderly transition from voluntary restraint agreements regarding steel and steel products to the quantitative restrictions imposed under this Act.

**SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**

(a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "domestic steel product manufacturer" means a person that engages, within the United States, in one or more manufacturing operations described in Standard Industry Classification 3312 of the Department of Commerce.

(2) The term "restructuring plan" means a plan that sets forth those corporate actions that are proposed to be undertaken by a domestic steel product manufacturer over a period of 5 years for the purpose of—

(A) enabling the manufacturer, through plant or equipment modernization or other appropriate means, to compete on an internationally competitive basis in the manufacture of one or more steel products;

(B) permanently reducing or eliminating the over-capacity, if any, of the manufacturer for producing products in any steel category; and

(C) providing for the full funding of the programs of the manufacturer for—

(i) worker health care, disability insurance, and retraining programs, and

(ii) pensions, health care, and other benefits for retired workers.

For purposes of applying subparagraph (B), the capacity of a manufacturer to produce products in any steel category is the average production level of the manufacturer with respect to those products during the second quarter of 1987.

(3) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide financial assistance under subsection (e) to assist a domestic steel product manufacturer to carry out a restructuring plan approved under subsection (d).

(c) PLAN CONTENTS.—The Secretary shall by regulation establish the form and content requirements for restructuring plans that are submitted for approval under subsection (d).

(d) APPROVAL OF PLANS.—Any domestic steel product manufacturer may submit a restructuring plan to the Secretary for approval. If the Secretary finds that the elements of a restructuring plan submitted under this subsection will likely result in the achievement of the purposes set forth in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of subsection (a)(2) with respect to the domestic steel product manufacturer, the Secretary shall approve the plan.

(e) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Subject to the limitations in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), the Secretary may provide to a domestic steel product manufacturer that has a restructuring plan approved under subsection (d) one or more of the following forms of financial assistance:

(A) Direct loans or grants, or both, by the Secretary to the manufacturer for purposes that are, in the opinion of the Secretary, consistent with the approved restructuring plan.

(B) Payment by the Secretary—

(i) to subsidize the interest on one or more loans obtained by the manufacturer in the private market; or

(ii) of the premiums necessary to insure the performance of one or more loans obtained by the manufacturer in the private market; or

(iii) of both interest and premiums described in clauses (i) and (ii);

if the uses to be made of the loan proceeds are, in the opinion of the Secretary, consistent with the approved restructuring plan.

(2) Any financial assistance provided under paragraph (1) shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary or appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) No grant may be made by the Secretary under paragraph (1)(A) for any purpose described in subsection (a)(2)(C).

(4) No financial assistance may be provided by the Secretary under this section for purposes of assisting a domestic steel product manufacturer to reduce its capacity to manufacture products in any steel category below the average production level of the manufacturer

with respect to that category during the second quarter of 1987.

(f) PLAN REVIEW AND AMENDMENT.—

(1) The Secretary shall annually review the implementation of each restructuring plan approved under subsection (d) for purposes of assessing the effectiveness of the plan.

(2) The Secretary may suspend the provision of financial assistance under this Act to any domestic steel product manufacturer if the Secretary decides, on the basis of a review under paragraph (1), that the manufacturer is either not implementing, or not implementing in a satisfactory manner, the corporate actions set forth in the approved restructuring plan.

(3) After consultation with the domestic steel product manufacturer, the Secretary may approve such amendments to an approved restructuring plan as may be proposed by either the manufacturer or the Secretary, if the Secretary considers that the incorporation of the amendments will enhance the achievement of the purposes of the plan.

## SEC. 9. PLAN REVIEW ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH.—The Secretary may establish a plan review advisory council. The membership of the advisory council shall consist of individuals, selected by the Secretary, who are representatives of labor and management in the domestic steel industry and of such other sectors that the Secretary considers appropriate. Members of the advisory council are entitled to travel and per diem expenses for each day on which they transact advisory council business.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The plan review advisory council shall—

(1) review and provide advice to the Secretary regarding the restructuring plans submitted for approval under section 8(d);

(2) assist the Secretary in undertaking annual reviews of approved restructuring plans under section 8(f); and

(3) evaluate, and report thereon to the Secretary regarding, the effectiveness of the financial assistance provided under this Act.

(c) STATUS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act does not apply to the plan review advisory council.

## SEC. 10. STEEL REVITALIZATION FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States the Steel Revitalization Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Fund"). The Fund shall consist of—

(1) all moneys deposited under section 5(d); and

(2) all amounts credited to the Fund under subsection (c).

(b) PURPOSE OF FUND.—The moneys in the Fund shall be available, to the extent provided for in advance in appropriation Acts, to the Secretary of Commerce for—

(1) the provision of financial assistance under section 8 (including administrative costs), except that not to exceed 10 percent of the moneys accruing to the Fund during any year may be used to provide grants under section 8(e)(1)(A); and

(2) the operation of the plan review advisory council established under section 9.

(c) INVESTMENT OF FUND MONEYS.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals. Such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States. For such purpose, such obligations may be acquired—

(A) on original issue at the issue price, or

(B) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

(2) Any obligation acquired by the Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

(3) The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Fund.

(d) LIQUIDATION.—After September 30, 1998, the Secretary of Commerce shall from time-to-time deposit such moneys in the Fund as are not needed for current operations into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. At such time as the Secretary of Commerce determines that there is no longer any need for the Fund, any obligation acquired under subsection (c) shall be sold or redeemed and all monies in the Fund shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## SEC. 11. TERMINATION.

No quantitative restriction may be imposed under this Act on articles in any steel category that are entered after September 30, 1998.

I

101st CONGRESS
1st Session

# H. R. 2240

Relating to the negotiation of voluntary restraint agreements covering imported stainless steel and alloy tool steel products.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 4, 1989

Mr. Kolter introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

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# A BILL

Relating to the negotiation of voluntary restraint agreements covering imported stainless steel and alloy tool steel products.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 803 of the Steel Import Stabilization Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" before "It is the sense of the Congress that—"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) It is the further sense of the Congress that the President should, in addition to extending existing bilateral arrangements governing the importation of steel products, especially endeavor to negotiate bilateral arrangements governing the importation of stainless steel and alloy tool steel products with those supplier nations that are not party to bilateral arrangements and have significantly increased their share of the United States market for such products since 1984.".

# STATISTICAL TABLES

## TABLES RELATING TO U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY

### TABLE 1. U.S. STEEL SHIPMENTS, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION
1979-88 and January-March 1988 and 1989

(thousands of short tons)

| Period | Shipments | Imports | Exports | Apparent Consumption | Ratio of imports to consumption (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 100,262 | 17,518 | 2,818 | 114,962 | 15.2 |
| 1980 | 83,853 | 15,495 | 4,101 | 95,247 | 16.3 |
| 1981 | 88,450 | 19,898 | 2,904 | 105,444 | 18.9 |
| 1982 | 61,567 | 16,663 | 1,842 | 76,388 | 21.8 |
| 1983 | 67,584 | 17,070 | 1,199 | 83,455 | 20.5 |
| 1984 | 73,739 | 26,163 | 980 | 98,922 | 26.4 |
| 1985 | 73,043 | 24,256 | 932 | 96,367 | 25.2 |
| 1986 | 70,263 | 20,692 | 929 | 90,026 | 23.0 |
| 1987 | 76,654 | 20,414 | 1,129 | 95,939 | 21.3 |
| 1988 | 83,840 | 20,891 | 2,069 | 102,662 | 20.3 |
| Jan-Mar | | | | | |
| 1988 | 21,006 | 5,579 | 303 | 26,282 | 21.2 |
| 1989 | 21,941 | 4,336 | 1,102 | 25,175 | 17.2 |

SOURCE: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report - 1987. Most recent data submitted by AISI to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 30, 1989). Data on imports and exports based on statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## TABLE 2. U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, CAPACITY UTILIZATION, AND SHARE OF STEEL CONTINUOUSLY CAST

1979-88 and January-April 1988 and 1989

| Period | Raw Steel |  | Capacity Utilization (percent) | Share of continuously cast production to total production (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Production (thousands of short tons) | Capacity (thousands of short tons) |  |  |
| 1979 | 136,341 | 155,300 | 87.8 | 16.9 |
| 1980 | 111,835 | 153,700 | 72.8 | 20.3 |
| 1981 | 120,828 | 154,300 | 78.3 | 21.6 |
| 1982 | 74,577 | 154,000 | 48.4 | 29.0 |
| 1983 | 84,615 | 150,600 | 56.2 | 32.1 |
| 1984 | 92,528 | 135,300 | 68.4 | 39.6 |
| 1985 | 88,259 | 133,600 | 66.1 | 44.4 |
| 1986 | 81,606 | 127,000 | 63.8 | 55.2 |
| 1987 | 89,151 | 112,200 | 79.5 | 59.8 |
| 1988 | 99,924 | 112,000 | 89.2 | 61.3 |
| Jan-Apr |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 | 33,522 | --- | 90.4 | 59.8 |
| 1989[1] | 34,499 | --- | 90.3 | 62.2 |

SOURCE: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report - 1987. Most recent data submitted by AISI to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 26, 1989).

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[1] The annual capacity for 1989 is currently estimated at 115.9 million tons.

## TABLE 3. FINANCIAL PROFILE FOR U.S. STEEL OPERATIONS: NET SALES, NET INCOME, CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
1979-88

(in millions)

| Period | Net Sales | Net After-Tax Income[1] | Capital Expenditures | Stockholders' Equity[2] | Ratio of Net Income to | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sales (percent) | Equity[3] |
| 1979 | $40,373 | $ 806 | $2,469 | $14,309 | 2.0 | NA |
| 1980 | 37,163 | 681 | 2,651 | 14,458 | 1.8 | 4.8 |
| 1981 | 43,109 | 1,653 | 2,371 | 15,361 | 3.8 | 11.4 |
| 1982 | 28,239 | -3,384 | 2,258 | 11,260 | -12.0 | -22.0 |
| 1983 | 24,463 | -2,231 | 1,850 | 8,201 | -9.1 | -19.8 |
| 1984 | 30,005 | -31 | 1,203 | 9,411 | -0.1 | -0.4 |
| 1985 | 28,272 | -1,834 | 1,641 | 6,941 | -6.5 | -19.5 |
| 1986 | 24,875 | -4,150 | 862 | 2,417 | -16.7 | -59.8 |
| 1987 | 26,933 | 1,077 | 1,164 | 2,964 | 4.0 | 44.6 |
| 1988 | 32,318 | -559[4] | 1,836 | 2,173 | -1.7 | -18.9 |

NOTE: Data are for steel operations of companies which accounted for 75-88 percent of steel production during 1979-88.

SOURCE: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report - 1987. Most recent data submitted by AISI to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 26, 1989).

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[1] Including unusual or extraordinary items affecting income or costs (such as the sale of assets and plant closings).

[2] As of December 31 of each year.

[3] Net income in the indicated year as a ratio of stockholders' equity as of December 31 of the prior year.

[4] Includes expenses of $2.9 billion in unusual items, accounting changes, and special charges.

## TABLE 4. EMPLOYMENT: AVERAGE NUMBER OF U.S. PRODUCTION AND OTHER STEEL WORKERS (SIC 331)

1979-88, and January-April 1988 and 1989

(in thousands)

| Year | Type of Worker | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | Other | |
| 1979 | 451.3 | 119.2 | 570.5 |
| 1980 | 395.7 | 116.2 | 511.9 |
| 1981 | 391.6 | 114.5 | 506.1 |
| 1982 | 293.9 | 102.3 | 396.2 |
| 1983 | 256.3 | 84.5 | 340.8 |
| 1984 | 256.8 | 77.3 | 334.1 |
| 1985 | 231.5 | 71.1 | 302.6 |
| 1986 | 208.8 | 64.7 | 273.5 |
| 1987 | 203.7 | 65.7 | 269.4 |
| 1988 | 217.3 | 63.5 | 280.8 |
| Jan-Apr | | | |
| 1988 | 216.2 | 63.9 | 280.1 |
| 1989 | 217.5 | 63.4 | 280.9 |

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, data submitted to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 30, 1989).

### TABLE 5. U.S. LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPENSATION COSTS (I.E., WAGES AND BENEFITS): STEEL SECTOR AND ALL MANUFACTURING
1979-88

| Year | Productivity Index[1] (1979 = 100) | | Compensation Cost[2] (per hour worked) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steel | All Manufacturing | Steel | All Manufacturing |
| 1979 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $15.15 | $ 9.02 |
| 1980 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 17.46 | 9.84 |
| 1981 | 104.8 | 102.2 | 19.04 | 10.84 |
| 1982 | 85.0 | 104.4 | 22.72 | 11.64 |
| 1983 | 109.3 | 110.5 | 21.14 | 12.10 |
| 1984 | 122.8 | 116.5 | 20.26 | 12.51 |
| 1985 | 130.5 | 121.9 | 21.43 | 12.96 |
| 1986 | 132.6 | 125.9 | 21.95 | 13.21 |
| 1987 | 141.9 | 130.2 | 22.63 | 13.46 |
| 1988 | 154.6 | 134.3 | 23.58 | 13.90 |

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, data submitted to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 26, 1989).

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[1] Output per employee (all persons) per hour.

[2] For production workers.

## TABLES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN STEEL

### TABLE 6A. QUANTITY OF U.S. STEEL IMPORTS[1] FROM VRA COUNTRIES
1984-88

(thousands of short tons)

| Country | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 193 | 165 | 192 | 155 | 282 |
| Austria | 329 | 310 | 133 | 120 | 138 |
| Brazil | 1,477 | 1,730 | 1,129 | 1,153 | 1,477 |
| Czechoslovakia | 63 | 47 | 32 | 30 | 37 |
| European Community[2] | 6,401 | 7,083 | 6,030 | 5,314 | 5,767 |
| Finland | 299 | 242 | 202 | 175 | 213 |
| German Democratic Republic | 274 | 104 | 61 | 96 | 92 |
| Hungary | 41 | 28 | 21 | 27 | 30 |
| Japan | 6,767 | 6,112 | 4,515 | 4,385 | 4,344 |
| Mexico | 805 | 276 | 435 | 491 | 488 |
| People's Republic of China | 46 | 60 | 42 | 51 | 69 |
| Poland | 132 | 95 | 61 | 92 | 90 |
| Portugal | 55 | 137 | 28 | 31 | 23 |
| Romania | 272 | 352 | 88 | 82 | 103 |
| Republic of Korea | 2,382 | 2,034 | 1,642 | 1,435 | 1,573 |
| Republic of South Africa | 569 | 431 | 519 | 30 | 2 |
| Spain | 1,427 | 563 | 633 | 521 | 486 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 67 | 64 | 77 | 63 | 32 |
| Venezuela | 491 | 354 | 142 | 171 | 169 |
| Yugoslavia | 36 | 63 | 25 | 15 | 13 |
| Total | 22,124 | 20,250 | 16,005 | 14,437 | 15,427 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SOURCE: U.S. International Trade Commission, Monthly Report on the Status of the Steel Industry (Inv. no. 332-226), March 1988 and March 1989 issues.

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[1] Product coverage corresponds to that of the steel VRAs. Not all products from all countries are subject to the VRAs; certain stainless and alloy tool steel products, for example, are subject to formal quotas as the result of action taken under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.

[2] Excluding Spain and Portugal with whom separate agreements were negotiated.

## TABLE 6B. QUANTITY OF STEEL IMPORTS[1] FROM ALL COUNTRIES
1984-88

(thousands of short tons)

| Country | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VRA COUNTRIES: | 22,124 | 20,250 | 16,005 | 14,437 | 15,427 |
| NON-VRA COUNTRIES:[2] | | | | | |
| Canada | 3,253 | 3,006 | 3,374 | 3,809 | 3,431 |
| Sweden | 641 | 671 | 550 | 609 | 575 |
| Argentina | 301 | 206 | 178 | 346 | 558 |
| Turkey | 44 | 68 | 150 | 407 | 308 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 10 | 38 | 236 | 281 |
| Taiwan | 164 | 224 | 501 | 263 | 252 |
| Norway | 67 | 81 | 97 | 154 | 182 |
| Thailand | ---[3] | 36 | 67 | 120 | 160 |
| Singapore | 1 | 48 | 115 | 145 | 153 |
| All others | 110 | 284 | 214 | 411 | 542 |
| Subtotal, non-VRA countries | 4,581 | 4,634 | 5,284 | 6,502 | 6,442 |
| Total, all countries | 26,705 | 24,885 | 21,289 | 20,938 | 21,869 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

SOURCE: U.S. International Trade Commission, Monthly Report on the Status of the Steel Industry (Inv. no. 332-226), March 1988 and March 1989 issues.

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[1] Product coverage corresponds to that of the steel VRAs. Not all products from all countries are subject to the VRAs; certain stainless and alloy tool steel products, for example, are subject to formal quotas as the result of action taken under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.

[2] In order of 1988 imports.

[3] Less than 500 tons.

### TABLE 7A. VALUE OF U.S. STEEL IMPORTS[1] FROM VRA COUNTRIES
1984-88

(in millions)

| Country | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | $ 71 | $ 65 | $ 73 | $ 70 | $ 118 |
| Austria | 130 | 136 | 61 | 58 | 83 |
| Brazil | 424 | 439 | 304 | 329 | 464 |
| Czechoslovakia | 15 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 12 |
| European Community[2] | 2,579 | 2,756 | 2,317 | 2,197 | 2,721 |
| Finland | 95 | 75 | 68 | 65 | 101 |
| German Democratic Republic | 70 | 24 | 15 | 25 | 31 |
| Hungary | 10 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Japan | 3,164 | 3,041 | 2,198 | 2,190 | 2,562 |
| Mexico | 262 | 107 | 156 | 204 | 241 |
| People's Republic of China | 22 | 26 | 17 | 24 | 28 |
| Poland | 33 | 24 | 17 | 27 | 30 |
| Portugal | 19 | 45 | 11 | 15 | 11 |
| Romania | 74 | 91 | 24 | 25 | 36 |
| Republic of Korea | 913 | 791 | 653 | 634 | 770 |
| Republic of South Africa | 167 | 127 | 148 | 7 | 1 |
| Spain | 451 | 203 | 225 | 200 | 250 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 17 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 9 |
| Venezuela | 128 | 93 | 45 | 49 | 54 |
| Yugoslavia | 11 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Total | $8,656 | $8,095 | $6,369 | $6,154 | $7,536 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SOURCE: U.S. International Trade Commission, Monthly Report on the Status of the Steel Industry (Inv. no. 332-226), March 1988 and March 1989 issues.

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[1] Product coverage corresponds to that of the steel VRAs. Not all products from all countries are subject to the VRAs; certain stainless and alloy tool steel products, for example, are subject to formal quotas as the result of action taken under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.

[2] Excluding Spain and Portugal with whom separate agreements were negotiated.

## TABLE 7B. VALUE OF STEEL IMPORTS[1] FROM ALL COUNTRIES
1984-88

(millions of dollars)

| Country | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VRA COUNTRIES: | 8,656 | 8,095 | 6,369 | 6,154 | 7,536 |
| NON-VRA COUNTRIES:[2] | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,400 | 1,301 | 1,403 | 1,661 | 1,707 |
| Sweden | 301 | 283 | 267 | 301 | 359 |
| Argentina | 96 | 70 | 56 | 123 | 222 |
| Turkey | 11 | 23 | 41 | 124 | 93 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 2 | 10 | 57 | 82 |
| Taiwan | 57 | 79 | 177 | 118 | 135 |
| Norway | 17 | 22 | 29 | 40 | 55 |
| Thailand | ---[3] | 13 | 22 | 44 | 66 |
| Singapore | 1 | 13 | 34 | 43 | 50 |
| All others | 40 | 107 | 90 | 148 | 209 |
| Subtotal, non-VRA countries | 1,924 | 1,913 | 2,128 | 2,657 | 2,977 |
| Total, all countries | 10,580 | 10,007 | 8,497 | 8,811 | 10,513 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SOURCE: U.S. International Trade Commission, Monthly Report on the Status of the Steel Industry (Inv. no. 332-226), March 1988 and March 1989 issues.

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[1] Product coverage corresponds to that of the steel VRAs. Not all products from all countries are subject to the VRAs; certain stainless and alloy tool steel products, for example, are subject to quotas as the result of action taken under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.

[2] In order of 1988 imports (in terms of quantity).

[3] Less than $500,000.

## TABLE 8. WORLD RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, BY COUNTRY
1984-88

(thousands of short tons)

| Country[1] | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | Change 1988 vs. 1984 (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. U.S.S.R. | 170,008 | 170,474 | 177,123 | 178,501 | 180,777 | 6.3 |
| 2. Japan | 116,387 | 116,049 | 108,329 | 108,591 | 116,482 | 0.1 |
| 3. United States | 92,528 | 88,259 | 81,606 | 89,151 | 99,924 | 8.0 |
| 4. People's Republic of China | 47,751 | 51,504 | 57,209 | 61,751 | 65,036 | 36.2 |
| 5. Federal Republic of Germany | 43,418 | 44,640 | 40,933 | 39,956 | 45,209 | 4.1 |
| 6. Brazil | 20,266 | 22,546 | 23,405 | 24,502 | 27,133 | 33.9 |
| 7. Italy | 26,524 | 26,314 | 25,223 | 25,153 | 26,090 | -1.6 |
| 8. Republic of Korea | 14,367 | 14,924 | 16,044 | 18,499 | 21,069 | 46.6 |
| 9. United Kingdom | 16,668 | 17,330 | 16,231 | 19,208 | 20,958 | 25.7 |
| 10. France | 20,944 | 20,740 | 19,684 | 19,500 | 20,947 | ----[2] |
| 11. Poland | 18,224 | 17,776 | 18,898 | 18,898 | 18,739 | 2.8 |
| 12. Czechoslovakia | 16,348 | 16,574 | 16,658 | 16,993 | 16,975 | 3.8 |
| 13. Romania | 15,914 | 15,206 | 15,736 | 16,493 | 16,535 | 3.9 |
| 14. Canada | 16,058 | 16,019 | 15,419 | 16,118 | 16,597 | 3.4 |
| 15. Belgium-Luxembourg | 16,851 | 16,124 | 14,791 | 14,467 | 16,423 | -2.5 |
| 16. India | 11,628 | 12,724 | 13,445 | 14,438 | 15,652 | 34.6 |
| 17. Spain | 14,878 | 15,689 | 13,098 | 13,021 | 12,880 | -13.4 |
| 18. Republic of South Africa | 8,523 | 9,377 | 9,805 | 9,620 | 9,647 | 13.2 |

continued —

| Country | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | Change 1988 vs. 1984 (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. Taiwan | 5,520 | 5,609 | 6,112 | 6,379 | 9,163 | 66.0 |
| 20. German Democratic Republic | 8,348 | 8,655 | 8,782 | 9,086 | 9,094 | 8.9 |
| 21. Turkey | 4,773 | 5,456 | 6,534 | 7,769 | 8,832 | 85.0 |
| 22. Mexico | 8,247 | 8,004 | 7,901 | 8,346 | 8,591 | 4.2 |
| 23. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 7,165 | 9,259 | 10,130 | 7,418 | 7,441 | 3.9 |
| 24. Australia | 6,947 | 7,285 | 7,357 | 6,724 | 6,944 | ----[2] |
| 25. Netherlands | 6,326 | 6,081 | 5,823 | 5,602 | 6,109 | -3.4 |
| 26. Sweden | 5,186 | 5,305 | 5,198 | 5,065 | 5,268 | 1.6 |
| 27. Austria | 5,368 | 5,137 | 4,731 | 4,741 | 5,034 | -6.2 |
| 28. Yugoslavia | 4,669 | 4,938 | 4,982 | 4,814 | 4,927 | 5.5 |
| 29. Argentina | 2,918 | 3,247 | 3,566 | 3,979 | 3,993 | 36.8 |
| 30. Venezuela | 3,053 | 3,368 | 3,750 | 4,103 | 3,979 | 30.3 |
| 31. Hungary | 4,135 | 4,020 | 4,095 | 3,993 | 3,858 | -6.7 |
| 32. Bulgaria | 3,172 | 3,225 | 3,194 | 3,355 | 3,307 | 4.3 |
| 33. Finland | 2,909 | 2,776 | 2,851 | 2,942 | 3,080 | 5.9 |
| 34. All other | 16,569 | 18,311 | 20,305 | 21,903 | 22,846 | 37.9 |
| Total | 782,590 | 792,945 | 788,948 | 811,079 | 859,539 | 9.8 |

SOURCE: American Iron and Steel Institute, Annual Statistical Report - 1987. Most recent data submitted by AISI to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 26 1989).

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[1] In order of 1988 production.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

## TABLE 9. SHARE OF STEEL PRODUCTION CONTINUOUSLY-CAST BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES

1979, 1984 and 1988

(percent)

| Country[1] | 1979 | 1984 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. U.S.S.R. | 10.3 | 12.4 | 16.1 |
| 2. Japan | 52.0 | 89.1 | 93.0 |
| 3. United States | 16.9 | 39.6 | 60.9[2] |
| 4. People's Republic of China | NA | NA | NA |
| 5. Federal Republic of Germany | 39.0 | 76.9 | 88.5 |
| 6. Brazil | 27.6 | 41.3 | 49.0 |
| 7. Italy | 46.4 | 73.3 | 93.9 |
| 8. Republic of Korea | 30.6 | 60.6 | 88.3 |
| 9. United Kingdom | 16.9 | 52.0 | 70.5 |
| 10. France | 29.7 | 66.9 | 94.0 |
| 11. Poland | 3.6 | 10.1 | 10.6 |
| 12. Czechoslovakia | 0.9 | 7.3 | 9.0 |
| 13. Romania | 0.0 | 30.2 | 33.7 |
| 14. Canada | 19.9 | 38.4 | 68.9 |

SOURCE: International Iron and Steel Institute, Report IISI 125, April 1989.

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[1] In order of 1988 raw steel production.

[2] Preliminary data. More recent data of the AISI indicate that 61.3 percent of steel production was continuously cast in 1988.

### TABLE 10. STEEL IMPORTS, BY PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES
1979, 1984 and 1987

(thousands of short tons)

| Country[1] | 1979 | 1984 | 1987[2] | Change, 1987 vs. 1979 (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. United States | 17,153 | 25,666 | 20,592 | 20.0 |
| 2. People's Republic of China | 9,340 | 14,677 | 19,290 | 106.5 |
| 3. Federal Republic of Germany | 14,131 | 12,825 | 13,823 | -2.2 |
| 4. U.S.S.R. | 10,372 | 10,487 | 9,370 | -9.7 |
| 5. France | 9,858 | 9,009 | 9,335 | -5.3 |
| 6. Italy | 7,450 | 6,349 | 8,571 | 15.0 |
| 7. German Democratic Republic | 5,006 | 5,618 | 6,048 | 20.8 |
| 8. Japan | 1,618 | 4,413 | 5,491 | 239.3 |
| 9. United Kingdom | 4,254 | 4,019 | 4,840 | 13.8 |
| 10. Belgium/Luxembourg | 3,402 | 3,898 | 4,167 | 22.5 |
| 11. Taiwan | 3,260 | 1,661 | 3,894 | 19.4 |
| 12. Republic of Korea | 3,014 | 3,186 | 3,868 | 28.3 |
| 13. Turkey | 599 | 2,428 | 3,858 | 544.1 |
| 14. Canada | 2,366 | 2,356 | 3,067 | 29.6 |
| 15. Hong Kong | 1,609 | 2,286 | 2,866 | 78.1 |
| 16. All other | 66,655 | 64,810 | 56,858 | -14.7 |
| Total | 160,085 | 173,688 | 175,938 | 9.9 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

SOURCE: International Iron and Steel Institute, Steel Statistical Yearbook - 1988.

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[1] In order of 1987 imports.

[2] Data on 1988 are not available.

### TABLE 11. STEEL EXPORTS, BY PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES
1979, 1984 and 1987

(thousands of short tons)

| Country[1] | 1979 | 1984 | 1987[2] | Change, 1987 vs. 1979 (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Japan | 33,795 | 35,195 | 27,797 | -17.7 |
| 2. Federal Republic of Germany | 21,506 | 20,844 | 20,817 | -3.2 |
| 3. Belgium/Luxembourg | 15,908 | 13,874 | 13,655 | -14.2 |
| 4. France | 12,206 | 12,331 | 12,168 | -0.3 |
| 5. U.S.S.R. | 8,165 | 6,033 | 8,267 | 1.2 |
| 6. Italy | 7,599 | 8,575 | 7,974 | 4.9 |
| 7. Brazil | 1,629 | 7,100 | 7,216 | 343.0 |
| 8. United Kingdom | 5,031 | 4,561 | 7,110 | 41.3 |
| 9. Republic of Korea | 3,466 | 6,518 | 6,710 | 93.6 |
| 10. Netherlands | 5,464 | 5,627 | 5,748 | 5.2 |
| 11. Spain | 4,668 | 7,210 | 5,265 | 12.8 |
| 12. Canada | 2,954 | 3,813 | 4,632 | 56.8 |
| 13. Czechoslovakia | 3,888 | 4,187 | 4,573 | 17.6 |
| 14. Romania | 2,147 | 3,063 | 3,527 | 64.3 |
| 15. Austria | 2,788 | 3,520 | 3,365 | 20.7 |
| 16. All other | 26,683 | 32,066 | 37,681 | 41.2 |
| Total | 157,898 | 174,517 | 176,506 | 11.8 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SOURCE: International Iron and Steel Institute, Steel Statistical Yearbook - 1988.

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[1] In order of 1987 exports.

[2] Data on 1988 are not available.

### TABLE 12. STEEL COMPENSATION COSTS (WAGES AND BENEFITS) FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY COUNTRY
1979, 1984, and 1988

(per hour)

| Country | 1979 | 1984 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $15.15 | $20.26 | $23.58 |
| Japan | 9.15 | 11.01 | 21.46 |
| Federal Republic of Germany | 12.73 | 10.63 | 20.63 |
| Netherlands | 14.18 | 10.74 | 19.75 |
| Belgium | 15.82 | 10.72 | 19.00 |
| Canada | 10.23 | 15.29 | 18.86 |
| Sweden[1] | 12.61 | 10.13 | 18.71 |
| Austria | 9.40 | 8.96 | 16.91 |
| Italy | 8.50 | 8.78 | 16.25 |
| France | 9.40 | 8.85 | 15.58 |
| Luxembourg | 12.33 | 8.49 | NA |
| United Kingdom | 6.93 | 7.15 | 13.71 |
| Australia[2] | 8.49 | 11.56 | 13.24 |
| Spain[2] | 6.84 | 5.63 | 10.41 |
| Singapore[1] | 1.84 | 3.55 | NA |
| Republic of Korea | 1.56[1] | 2.15 | 4.27 |
| Taiwan[1] | 1.19 | 1.99 | 4.03 |
| Mexico | 3.03 | 2.56 | 1.99[3] |
| Portugal[1] | 2.61 | 2.15 | NA |
| Brazil | 2.03 | 1.68 | NA |

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, data submitted to the Subcommittee on Trade (May 25, 1989).

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[1] Compensation costs in the primary metals sector.

[2] Including foundries.

[3] Compensation in 1987.

# SUMMARY OF STEEL CASES SINCE JANUARY 1981
# UNDER THE ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY LAWS

(AS OF MARCH 15, 1989)

SUMMARY OF STEEL CASES
SINCE JANUARY 1981

(As of March 15, 1989)

| | |
|---|---|
| 00 | Pending Initiation |
| 06 | Pending Investigations |
| 181 | Suspended & Terminated Investigations |
| 28 | Antidumping Orders |
| 28 | Countervailing Duty Orders |
| 25 | Revoked AD Orders |
| 28 | Revoked CVD Orders |
| 296 | |

Total cases since January 1981: 296

ACTIONS PENDING ON STEEL CASES
(As of March 15, 1988)

| Date | Action | Country & Product | Type of Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6/20/88 | DOC Prelim. | Canada--Fabricated Structurals | AD |
| 1/15/89 | DOC Final | Argentina--Light-walled Rectangular Pipe & Tube | AD |
| 2/3/89 | ITC Final | Taiwan--Light-walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube | AD |
| 3/2/88 | Doc Final | Canada--New Steel Rail | CVD |
| 3/13/89 | Doc Final | Canada--New Steel Rail | AD |
| 9/8/88 | ITC Final | Malaysia--Standard Pipe & Tube, etc. | CVD |
| 8/4/88 | Doc Prelim. | Malaysia--Welded Carbon Steel Pipe & Tube | CVD |

SUMMARY OF
DETERMINATIONS ON AD AND CVD CASES IN
BASIC STEEL MILL PRODUCTS, BY COUNTRY

(Since January 1981)

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ARGENTINA** | | | | | | |
| Wire Rod (CVD) | Suspended | 13.8<br>(7/8/82) | | Rev. Susp. Final<br>(12/3/86) | Elim. of benefits specified<br>(12/3/86) | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 176.1<br>(5/1/84)<br>(9/20/84) | 119.11 wt. av.<br>Rnge. 24.85-151.66 | | | Affirmative<br>(11/15/84) |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 6.03<br>(2/3/84) | 5.44 wt. av.<br>Range 2.34-6.42<br>(4/18/84) | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat Rolled Products (AD) (Sheet) | Terminated/ Remanded | 42.09 wt. av.<br>Rng.3.06-101.35<br>(7/19/84) | 122.3 wt. av.<br>Rng.30.30-242.50<br>(12/7/84) | | | Negative court remand<br>(3/27/87) |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated | 104.11<br>(1/9/85) | 61.70 wt. av.<br>Range 3.94-130.70<br>(3/25/85) | | | Negative<br>(5/13/85) |
| OCTG (CVD) | Countervailing Order in Effect | 0.9<br>(9/6/84) | 0.9<br>(11/20/84) | 0.24<br>de min.[78]<br>(12/31/86) | | |
| Barbed Wire (AD) & Barbless Wire Strand | Antidumping Order in Effect | 64.44<br>(4/29/85) | 69.02<br>(9/16/85) | | | Affirmative<br>(9/23/85) |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated | 18.10 wt. av.<br>(1/21/86)<br>Extension | 0.05 de minimis<br>(5/21/86) | | | Negative<br>6/1/86 |

Steel AD/CVD cases, page 2

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect 9/27/88 | 0.00-24.13 (7/14/88)[109] | 5.77-24.25 (9/27/88)[109] | | | |
| Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube (AD) | Pending DOC final determination | 92.30 (11/21/88) | postponed (1/12/89) | | | |
| **AUSTRALIA** | | | | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A) (1/22/85) | 36.28 (7/19/84) | 38.22 wt. av. Range 1.21-93.20 (12/7/84) | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | Terminated | de min .48 (5/7/84) | de min .04 (7/19/84) | | | |
| **AUSTRIA** | | | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated | 33.0 (5/28/85) | 2.2 (8/12/85) | | | Negative (9/26/85) |
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (CVD) | Terminated | 2.08 (3/14/85) | 2.27 (8/12/85) | | | Negative (9/26/85) |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated | 33.0 (5/28/85) | 0.2 (*de minimis*) (8/12/85) | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (4/30/86) | 2.08 (3/14/85) | 2.27 *ad valorem* (8/12/85) | | | Affirmative (9/26/85) |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (2/4/85) |
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (2/4/85) |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated (A) (12/27/85) | 2.93 wt.ave. (8/7/85) | | | | |
| OCTG (CVD) | Terminated (A) (12/27/85) | 1.82 (5/24/85) | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BELGIUM** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Plate (AD) | Dismissed (1/23/84) | | | | | |
| Hot Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet (AD) | Recission of Initiation | | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Structural Shapes (CSSS) (AD) | Withdrawn (10/29/82) | 1.14 (8/16/82) 113/ | | | | |
| Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Plate (HRCSP) (AD) | Withdrawn (10/29/82) | 0.0-5.17 (8/16/82) 113/ | | | | |
| Hot-rolled Carbon Sheet and Strip (HRCS&S) (AD) | Withdrawn (10/29/82) | 0.0-10.88 (8/16/82) 113/ | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Plate (CVD) | Terminated (2/8/82/) | | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Structural Shapes (CSSS) (CVD) | Withdrawn (10/29/82) | 20.60 (6/17/82) 114/ | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Plate (HRCSP) (CVD) | Withdrawn (10/29/82) | 1.99-21.77 (6/17/82) 114/ | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet & Strip | Withdrawn (10/29/82) | 4.866-21.596 (6/17/82) 114/ | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Wire Rod (CVD) (HRCSS&S) (CVD) | Withdrawn) (11/9/82) | (Prelim.) (7/14/82) | 13.225 (9/27/82) 115/ | | | |
| **BRAZIL** | | | | | | |
| Plate (CVD) | Terminated (A) | 5.40 (6/10/82) | 12.53 1/ (1/11/83) | | Export tax (8/24/82) | Affirmative |
| Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated (A) (8/15/85) | 14.31 (7/8/82) | 15.50 1/ | | Export tax (9/21/82) | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PC Strand[2] (CVD) | Terminated | 16.23<br>(8/2/82) | 13.90<br>(1/26/83) | | Export tax<br>(10/15/82) | Negative |
| Welded Pipe & Tube (CVD) | Terminated (A)<br>(8/15/85) | 12.95<br>(10/4/82) | 13.30 [1] | | Export tax<br>(12/20/82) | |
| Stainless: HR bar, CF Bar, Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated<br>(1/1/87) | 12.50<br>(11/15/82) | 13.42 [1]<br>(5/9/83) | Renegotiation<br>(12/12/86)[75] | Export tax<br>(1/27/83) | Affirmative |
| Alloy Tool Steel (CVD) | Terminated<br>(1/1/87) | 17.766<br>(12/27/82) | 19.83 [1]<br>(5/27/83) | Renegotiation<br>(12/12/86)[76] | Export tax<br>(3/14/83) | Affirmative |
| Wire Rod (AD) | AD Order Revoked<br>(9/12/85) (A) | 54.12 - 75.54<br>(4/28/83) | 0-7.43 [3]<br>(9/16/83) | 6.65[73]<br>(12/2/86) | | Affirmative |
| HR Plate Cut to Length (AD) | AD Order Revoked<br>(A) (8/15/85) | 36.86 - 75.90<br>(8/31/83) | 86.81 wt. av.<br>Range 65.58-100.4<br>(1/20/84) | 24.29-86.81<br>(12/2/86)[83] | | Affirmative |
| Butt-weld pipe fittings[2/60] (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 52.25<br>(8/4/86) | 52.25<br>(10/20/86) | | | |
| HR Sheet (Plate in Coil) (AD) | AD Order Revoked<br>(A)<br>(8/15/85) | 30.59 - 78.62<br>(8/31/83) | 57.42 wt. av.<br>Range 50.55-89.46<br>(1/20/84) | 50.55-52.57<br>(11/28/86)[50] | | Affirmative |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Terminated | 0.00<br>(4/18/84) | 0.91 wt. av.<br>Range 0-1.40<br>(7/2/84) | | | Negative<br>(9/24/84) |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked<br>(8/29/85) (A) | 27.42<br>(2/3/84) | 36.95 wt. av.<br>(4/18/84) | 9.14-38.45<br>ad valorem[39]<br>(12/31/86) | | Affirmative |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (AD) | AD Order Revoked<br>(8/15/85) (A) | 6.5<br>(4/18/84) | 6.45 wt. av.[22]<br>Range 6.09-18.15<br>(7/2/84) | 18.03-18.5[80]<br>(11/28/86) | | Affirmative |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked<br>(8/29/85) (A) | 27.42<br>(2/3/84) | 36.95 wt. av.<br>(4/18/84) | 9.14-38.45<br>ad valorem[39] | | Affirmative |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (12/31/86) | | |
| Plate in Coil (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/29/85) (A) | 27.42 (2/3/84) | 36.95 wt. av. (4/18/84) | 9.14-38.45 ad valorem 39/ (12/31/86) | | Affirmative |
| Large Diameter Pipe (AD) | Terminated (A) (3/13/85) | 2.67 (8/28/84) | 23.55 (1/18/85) | | | |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated (A) (5/31/85) | 33.08 wt. av. Range 0-63.78 (1/9/85) | | | | |
| OCTG (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (8/15/85) | 5.64 wt. av. Range 1.49-11.39 (9/6/84) | 22.41 wt. av. Range 11.35-25.24 (11/20/84) | CVD Order Rvkd 51/ (8/15/85) | | Affirmative (1/4/85) |
| Small Diameter Circular Pipe (AD) | Terminated (A) (3/26/85) | 3.23 wt. av. Range 0-3.23 (12/24/84) | | | | |
| Barbed Wire and Barbless Wire Strand (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/12/85) | 47.55 (4/29/85) | | | | |
| CANADA | | | | | | |
| Fabricated Structurals (AD) | Terminated (2/22/88) | | | | | Negative (2/22/88) |
| Sheet Piling (AD) | Suspended | 0.7 - 2.07 (6/22/82) | de min - 0.05 18/ (7/06/84) | | Price change (9/7/82) | |
| Reinforcing Bars (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect. Rvkd. in part 63/ (2/18/86) | | 6.40 6/ (4/21/64) | 6.40 6/ (4/19/85) Rvkd in part 63/ | | |
| Structurals & Bars (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect. Rvkd. in part 77/ (11/7/86) | | de min - 40.64 5/ (9/25/64) | 3.2 wt. av. 25/ Range 0.01-40.64 11/6/84 | | |
| Rectangular Pipe & Tube (heavy walled) (AD) | Terminated | de minimis Range 0.47-0.10 (9/3/85) | 0.65 56/ (11/18/85) | | | Negative (2/5/86) |

Steel AD/CVD cases, page 6

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCTG (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 0.72 percent (12/19/85) | 0.72 (4/16/86) Extension | | | Affirmative (6/2/86) |
| OCTG (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 0.82-40.88 (12/30/85) | Range 3.48-33.78 (4/16/86) Amended (8/8/86) | | | Affirmative (6/2/86) |
| Welded Carbon API Line Pipe (AD) | Terminated | (7/21/87) postponed | | | | Negative (3/25/87) |
| New Steel Rail (Exc. Lt. Rail) (CVD) | Pending ITA Final (3/2/89) | 103.55 (3/2/89) | | | | |
| New Steel Rail (Exc. Lt. Rail) (AD) | Pending ITA Final | 2.72 (3/13/89) | | | | |
| **P.R. OF CHINA** | | | | | | |
| Steel Wire Nails (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked | 8.01 (1/2/86) (extended) | 6.33 (3/18/86) | AD order revoked 1/1/86 | | Affirmative (5/8/86) |
| Sm. Diameter Standard Pipe & Tube (AD) | Terminated | 17.97 (4/22/86) | 30.00 (7/7/86) | | | Negative (8/25/86) |
| **CZECHOSLOVAKIA** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated | Negative (2/16/84) | Negative (5/1/84) | | | |
| Carbon Steel (AD) Plate | Terminated (A) (5/29/85) | | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated (A) (5/29/85) | | | | | |
| **EAST GERMANY** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/24/85) | 26.3 (3/05/85) | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carbon Steel (AD) Plate | Terminated (A) (8/12/85) | 42.0 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/12/85) | 60.0 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/12/85) | 80.0 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (2/4/85) |
| FINLAND | | | | | | |
| Plate (AD) | Terminated (A) (1/18/85) | 22.8 (7/19/84) | 12.30 wt. av. Range 4.6-45.9 (12/7/84) | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A) (1/18/85) | | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A) (1/18/85) | | | | | |
| Plates in Coil (AD) | Terminated (A) (1/18/85) | | | | | |
| FRANCE | | | | | | |
| Certain Steel Products (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | (6/17/82) | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Wire Rod (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (11/9/82)* | 1.063-19.882 (7/8/82)* | 0.0-14.223 (9/27/82)* | | | |
| Large Diameter Welded Carbon Steel Pipe &Tube (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | .024-.332 (10/12/82) | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carbon Steel Structural Shapes (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 9.06<br>(8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet/Strip (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-23.11<br>(8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet/Strip (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-27.69<br>(8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Stainless Sheet (AD) | AD Order | 15.8<br>(12/09/82) | 3.0-6.1<br>(4/29/83) | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Stainless Strip (AD) | AD Order | 15.8<br>(12/09/82) | 3.9-14.6<br>(4/29/83) | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Stainless Sheet (AD) | AD Order | 6.2-8.0<br>(12/09/82) | 3.0-6.1<br>(4/29/83) | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Stainless Strip | AD Order | 5.5-18.0<br>(12/09/82) | 3.9-14.8<br>(4/29/83) | | | |
| Steel Rails (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (8/13/82) | | | | | |
| Stainless Wire Rods (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked | | de min[6]<br>(8/28/73) | 0.70[24]<br>(4/20/88)<br>AD Rvkd.<br>(8/21/86) | | |
| PC Strand[2] (CVD) | Terminated | 15.578<br>(8/2/82) | 4.792<br>(10/15/82) | | | Negative |
| Stainless Sheet and Strip (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A) | 5.5 - 18.0<br>(12/6/82) | 2.9 - 14.6 [7]<br>(4/25/83) | AD Rvkd<br>(7/27/86) | | Affirmative |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIN (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GERMANY, (W.) | | | | | | |
| Stainless Sheet and Strip (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A) | 27.0 - 43.0 (11/22/82) | 1.49 - 7.76 (5/2/83) | 2.0[76] (11/26/86) | | Affirmative |
| Alloy Tool Steel (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked | de min - 61.0 (1/5/83) | 0.93 - 18.41 (5/27/83) | 19.13[17] (3/14/86)<br>AD Rvkd. 8/21/86 | | Affirmative |
| Carbon Plate (AD) | Terminated 11/29/84<br>Dismissed (11/16/84)<br>Dismissed (1/23/84)<br>Reinitiated (5/22/84) | 1.97 (10/1/84) | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Structural Shapes (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-10.9 (8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Plate (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-9.25 (8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Hot-rolled Carbon Steel Sheet/Strip (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-19.17 (8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Cold-rolled Carbon Steel Sheet/Strip (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-12.91 (8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Steel Rails (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | | | | | |
| Certain Steel Products (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.551-8.623 (6/17/82)* | | | | |
| Welded Carbon Steel Pipe & Tube (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.02-0.041 (10/12/82)* | | | | |
| HUNGARY | | | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Plate (AD) | Terminated (A) (5/29/85) | | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(5/29/85) | | | | | |
| INDIA | | | | | | |
| Standard pipe and tube (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 0.62-50.37<br>(12/23/85) | 7.08[66/]<br>(3/10/86) | | | Affirmative<br>(4/23/86) |
| Standard pipe and tube (CVD) | Terminated<br>(1/15/86)* | 5.0 percent<br>(10/9/85) | de minimis<br>(12/23/85) | | | |
| IRAN | | | | | | |
| Circular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes | Terminated<br>(1/8/88) | 336.14<br>ad valorem<br>(10/22/87) | (1/5/88) | | | |
| ISRAEL | | | | | | |
| OCTG (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 2.69<br>(6/5/86) | 11.86<br>ad valorem<br>(1/7/87)<br>amended<br>(8/4/88)[111/] | | | Affirmative<br>(2/24/87) |
| OCTG (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 25.99<br>(8/19/86) | 11.96 wt. av.<br>(1/7/87) | | | Affirmative<br>(2/24/87) |
| ITALY | | | | | | |
| Welded Steel Wire Fabric (CVD) | Terminated<br>(init. 12/16/85*) | | | | | Negative |
| Certain Steel Products (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn<br>(10/29/82)* | 18.3<br>(6/17/82)* | 17.81-26.05<br>(7/7/82)* | | | |
| Certain Steel Products (AD) | Petition Withdrawn<br>(10/29/82)* | 2.07-40.78<br>(8/16/82)* | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAPAN | | | | | | |
| Wire Strand[2] (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect<br>Rvkd. in part[71] | (5/31/78) | 0-4.5 [16]<br>(8/21/78) | 0-15.8[28]/[104]<br>(2/5/87)<br>(3/25/88)<br>(5/5/88) | | |
| Wire Rope[2] (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | | de min - 9.68[8]<br>(6/5/73) | Range 0-61.05<br>(2/26/86)[23]<br>(7/27/87)[96]<br>(11/1/88)<br>(2/14/89)[112] | | |
| Carbon Plate (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A)<br>(4/7/86) | | 4.0 - 13.0<br>(3/21/78) | 4.15-13.0[29]<br>(9/7/83)<br>Rvkd.[59]<br>0-13.0[103] | | |
| Stainless Clad Plate (AD) | AD Order Revoked (9/12/85) (A) | 14.0<br>(3/15/82) | 2.08[9]<br>(5/31/82) | 2.08[30]<br>(2/29/84)<br>AD Order Rvkd[63] | | Affirmative |
| Steel Pipe and Tube (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A)<br>(10/23/85) | Range 0-10.14<br>(8/18/82) | de min - 22.95<br>(1/3/83)[53] | 2.83-22.95<br>(10/24/87)[86] | | Affirmative |
| Steel Platform Jackets & Piles (offshore) (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked<br>(10/23/87) | 27.11 ave.<br>Range 9.71-56.07<br>(11/15/85) | Range 8.88-9.19<br>(3/31/86)[87] | AD Order Rvkd.<br>(10/23/87)[98] | | Affirmative<br>(5/15/86) |
| Butt-weld pipe fittings[2][80] (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 59.60<br>(8/4/86) | Range 0.13-270.2<br>wt. av. 30.83-65.81<br>(12/19/86)[88] | | | Affirmative<br>(12/8/86) |
| Stainless butt-weld pipe fittings (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 0.18-64.85<br>(9/16/87) | 0.08-65.08 wt. av.<br>(1/29/88)[105] | | | (Affirmative<br>(3/14/88) |
| Steel Wire Nails (AD) | Terminated<br>(8/19/81)* | Init. under trig. price<br>(7/2/81)* | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOREA | | | | | | |
| Welded Pipe (small diameter) (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (10/23/85) | 0 & 3.23 (10/4/82) | 1.88 wt. av. Range 0-1.88 (12/20/82) | 1.47[48] (6/1/87) | | Affirmative |
| Welded Carbon Steel Pipe & Tube (AD) | Antidumping Duty Order Revoked | .08-.83 (10/28/83)* | .22-2.13 (3/16/84)* | (7/31/84)*<br>(6/8/87)* | | |
| Steel Wire Nails (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A) (9/24/85) | 3.6 wt. av. (1/27/82) | 3.8 wt. av. Range 0-25.8 (6/18/82) | AD Order Rvkd. (9/24/85)[47]<br>Final [100] (1/25/88) | | Affirmative |
| Steel Wire Nails (CVD) | Terminated (9/9/82)* | 3.0 (6/18/82) | Negative (9/1/82) | | | |
| Plate (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (10/3/85) | 1.99 (10/4/82) | 1.88 wt. av. (12/20/82) | CVD Rvkd[44] 10/3/85 | | Affirmative |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (10/3/85) | 1.99 (10/4/82) | 1.88 wt. av. (12/20/82) | CVD Rvkd[44] 10/3/85 | | Affirmative |
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (10/3/85) | 0.57 & 1.99 (10/4/82) | 1.74 wt. av. Range 1.36-1.74 (12/20/82) | CVD Rvkd[44] 10/3/85 | | Affirmative |
| Wire Rope[2] (AD) | Terminated (9/16/83)* | Negative (4/26/83) | Negative (9/12/83) | | | |
| Circular Pipe & Tube (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A) (10/11/85) | 0.08 - 1.63 (10/24/83) | 0.90 wt. av. Range 0.76-1.52 (3/12/84)[49] | .013-.094 (6/12/87)[85]<br>0.144-0.409[95] (8/28/87) | | Affirmative |
| Rectangular Pipe and Tube (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A) (10/11/85)[49] | 3.699 wt. av. (10/31/83) | 1.47 wt. av. (3/14/84) | 1.47[93] (7/27/87) | | Affirmative |
| Plate (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked (A) (4/7/86) | 5.1 wt. av. 4/11/84) | 5.0 wt. av. (8/14/84) | Pending[57] (12/4/85) | | Affirmative (1/22/85) |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated (A) (5/31/85) | de min 0.04 Negative (1/9/85) | | | | |
| OCTG (CVD) | Terminated | 0.8 wt. av. (9/6/84) | de min 0.53 Negative (11/26/84) | | | Negative (1/4/85) |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (Plate & Sheet)(CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (10/3/85) | 3.81 (9/11/84) | 3.6 (11/26/84) | CVD Rvkd[66] | | Affirmative (1/30/85) |
| Structural Shapes (CVD) | Terminated | de min 0.40 Negative (9/11/84) | de min 0.37 Negative (11/26/84) | | | |
| Steel Platform Jackets & Piles (offshore) (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 25.07 wt. av. (11/15/85) | 17.34 (3/31/86) Extension | Tent. Det. to Rvk. AD Order (8/28/87) | | Affirmative (5/15/86) |
| Steel Platform Jackets & Piles (offshore) (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 7.22 wt.av. (7/15/85) | Range 0.16-8.73[89] (3/31/86) (Extension) | Tent. Det. to Rvk. CVD Order (8/27/87 | | Affirmative (5/15/86) |
| Tubular Steel Transmission Structures (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (3/7/85)* | | | | | |
| **LUXEMBOURG** | | | | | | |
| Certain Steel Products (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 1.763-1.768 (ARBED et. al.) | | | | |
| **MALAYSIA** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated (8/8/86) | 0.09 de minimis (5/28/86) | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 0.45 de minimis Negative (1/15/88) | 17.71 (4/18/88) | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welded Pipe & Tube | Terminated | | | | | |
| Standard Pipe (CVD) | | 0.00-1.17 | 0.30 de min. | | | |
| Line Pipe | | negative | | | | |
| LWRT | | negative | 0.002 de min. | | | |
| HWRT | | negative | 0.00 de min.107/<br>(11/21/88) | | | |
| MEXICO | | | | | | |
| Structurals (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Plate (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Plate in Coil (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Small Diameter Welded Pipe (CVD) | Dismissed (4/18/84) | 4.98 (2/3/84) | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Dismissed (6/30/84) | Negative (5/1/84) | | | | |
| Bar (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked | 1.73-104.58 (6/6/84) | 2.03-104.58 (8/17/84) | Rvkd.62/ | | |
| Rebar (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked | 1.73-104.58 (6/6/84) | 2.03-104.58 (8/17/84) | Rvkd.62/ | | |
| Bar-Size Shapes (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked | 1.73-104.58 (6/6/84) | 2.03-104.58 (8/17/84) | Rvkd.62/ | | |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated (A) (5/31/85) | 20.77 (1/9/85) | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCTG (CVD) | Terminated (A) (7/24/85) | 5.65 (9/6/84) | 5.84 (11/20/84) | Rvkd. CVD Order (7/24/85) | Chngd. Circumstances[49] (7/24/85) | Affirmative (1/4/85) |
| Carbon Steel Pipe & Tube Products (CVD) | Terminated (A) (3/27/85) | 23.65 wt. av. (1/18/85) | | | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 9.83 (12/17/85) | 25.69[65] (3/3/86) | | | |
| Steel Wire (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 6.92 (6/10/86) | 6.84 (8/25/86) | 6.22-3.60 (10/24/88) | | |
| Carbon Steel Wire Nails (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 5.77 (7/14/87) | 5,25-45.01[96] (10/5/87) | | | |
| NORWAY | | | | | | |
| Structural Shapes (AD) | Terminated (CIT remand to ITC pending) (2/2/89) | 8.62 wt. av. Range 5.51-13.92 (5/29/85) | 13.7 percent (10/16/85) Postponed | | | Negative (11/29/85) |
| PERU | | | | | | |
| Rebar (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 76.36 (9/6/85) | 29.98 (11/20/85) | | | |
| PHILIPPINES | | | | | | |
| Sm. Diameter Standard Pipe and Tube (AD) | Terminated | 10.2 (4/22/86) | (9/11/86) Postponed | | | Negative (11/4/86) |
| POLAND | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Terminated | 56.7 wt. av. (5/1/84) | 36.8 wt. av. Range 28-65.9 (7/16/84) | | | Negative (9/4/84) |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated | Negative (2/16/84) | Negative (5/1/84) | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barbed Wire (AD) & Barbless Wire Strand | Terminated (A) (7/17/85) | 56.9 wt. av. (4/29/85) | 36.25 wt.av. (7/15/85) | | | |
| Plate (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/12/85) | 15.02 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Structural Shapes (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/29/85) | 59.96 (5/29/85) | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/29/85) | | | | | |
| Steel Wire Nails (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/23/85) | | | | | |
| **PORTUGAL** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated (A) (12/2/85) | Negative (7/02/85) | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Terminated (A) (ITC) (11/14/85) | 24.80 (9/16/85) | | | | Affirmative (10/8/85) |
| **ROMANIA** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Plate (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (2/8/82)* | | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Carbon Plate (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/15/85) | 13.2 (3/12/85) | | 13.2[10] (3/12/85) | Price change (12/27/82) | |
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/15/85) | 50.0 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/15/85) | 63.0 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (2/4/85) |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/7/85) | | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SAUDI ARABIA** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Steel Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 10.52<br>(11/12/85) | 5.48<br>(1/27/86) | | | |
| **SINGAPORE** | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated | Negative<br>(11/4/85) | Negative<br>(1/21/85) | | | |
| Small diameter stnd. pipe & tube (AD) | Terminated | 25.47<br>(4/22/86) | 6.76<br>(9/11/86) | | | Negative<br>(11/4/86) |
| Lt-walled rectang. pipe & tube (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 26.08<br>(4/22/86) | 23.03<br>(11/10/86) | | | Affirmative<br>(11/13/86) |
| Heavy-walled Rectangular Pipe & Tube (AD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative<br>(12/30/85) |
| Carbon steel wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated | Negative<br>(2/22/88) | Negative<br>(5/2/88) | | | |
| **SOUTH AFRICA** | | | | | | |
| PC Strand2/ (CVD) | Terminated (A)<br>(10/23/85) | 27.1<br>(4/14/82) | 27.1<br>(7/27/82) | Termin.31/<br>(10/23/85) | Renunciation of benefits<br>(5/17/82) | |
| Structural Shapes (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (A)<br>(8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9/neg.<br>(6/10/82) | Negative<br>15.1 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)11/ | demin - 0.32<br>(8/8/84)20/<br>CVD. Rvkd.41/ | | |
| Hot-Rolled Plate (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (A)<br>(8/27/85) | de min/neg.<br>(6/10/82) | Negative<br>13.1 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)11/ | de min - 0.35<br>(8/8/84)20/<br>CVD. Rvkd.41/ | | |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (A)<br>(8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9/neg.<br>(6/10/82) | Negative<br>13.0 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)11/ | 12.87<br>(8/8/84)20/<br>CVD. Rvkd.41/ | | |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (A)<br>(8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9/neg.<br>(6/10/82) | Negative<br>11.8 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)11/ | 11.03<br>(8/8/84)20/<br>CVD. Rvkd.41/ | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9/neg. (6/10/82) | Negative<br>9.9 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)[11] | 8.96<br>(8/8/84)[20]<br>CVD. Rvkd.[41] | | |
| Hot-Rolled Bars (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9 neg. (6/10/82) | Negative<br>6.7 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)[11] | 12.87<br>(8/8/84)[20]<br>CVD. Rvkd.[41] | | |
| Cold-Formed Bars (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9 neg. (6/10/82) | Negative<br>6.7 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)[11] | 7.50<br>(8/8/84)[20]<br>CVD. Rvkd.[41] | | |
| Hot-Rolled (CVD) Alloy Bars | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (8/27/85) | 13.7-19.9 neg. (6/10/82) | Negative<br>6.7 before 4/1/82<br>(8/23/82)[11] | 12.87<br>(8/8/84)[20]<br>CVD. Rvkd.[41] | | |
| Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (9/30/85) | (7/8/82) | Negative<br>7.8 before 4/1/82<br>(9/21/82) | de minimis[79]<br>(11/21/86) | | |
| Rebars (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) (8/23/85) | 4.1<br>(8/11/82) | de min 0.00 [12]<br>Affirmative<br>(10/25/82) | de min 0.00[26] | | |
| Wire Rope[2] (CVD) | Terminated (A) (2/10/86) | 21.75<br>(9/3/82) | | Termin.[58]<br>(2/10/86) | Renunciation of benefits (11/22/82) | |
| Galv Wire Strand[2] (CVD) | Terminated (A) (10/23/85) | 23.0<br>(2/10/83) | | Termin.[32]<br>(10/23/85) | Renunciation of benefits (4/26/83) | |
| Pipe and Tube (CVD) | Terminated (A) (10/23/85) | 19.5 - 23.3<br>(3/7/83) | 21.64<br>(9/6/83) | Suspension<br>Termin.[22]<br>(10/23/85) | Renunciation of benefits<br>(5/20/83)<br>(7/24/84)[19] | |
| Structurals (AD) | Dismissed (6/1/84) | | | | | |
| Plate (AD) | Dismissed (6/1/84) | | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Dismissed (6/1/84) | | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Dismissed (6/1/84) | | | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Dismissed (6/1/84) | | | | | |
| **SPAIN** | | | | | | |
| PC Strand[2] (CVD) | Terminated | 1.44 (4/14/82) | 1.77 (6/28/82) | | | Negative |
| Hot-Rolled Carbon Sheet & Strip (CVD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (6/10/82) |
| Hot-Rolled Alloy Steel Bars (CVD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (6/10/82) |
| Cold-Formed Alloy Steel Bars (CVD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (6/10/82) |
| Structurals (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/15/85) (A) | 6.17 (8/24/82) | 1.64-10.12 (11/8/82) | CVD Order Rvkd[5] | | Affirmative (1/3/83) |
| Hot-Rolled Plate (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/15/85) (A) | 6.17 (8/24/82) | 10.12 (11/8/82) | CVD Order Rvkd[5] | | Affirmative (1/3/83) |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/15/85) (A) | 32.46 (8/24/82) | 10.12-38.25 (11/8/82) | CVD Order Rvkd[5] | | Affirmative (1/3/83) |
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/15/85) (A) | 6.17 (8/24/82) | 4.54-10.12 (11/8/82) | CVD Order Rvkd[5] | | Affirmative (1/3/83) |
| Hot-Rolled Carbon Bars (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/15/85) (A) | 3.29 (8/24/82) | 0-15.08 (11/8/82) | CVD Order Rvkd[5] | | Affirmative (1/3/83) |
| Cold-Formed Carbon Bars (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (8/15/85) (A) | 3.29 (8/23/82) | 0-15.08 (11/8/82) | CVD Order Rvkd[5] | | Affirmative (1/3/83) |

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| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hot-Rolled Stainless Bar (CVD) | Terminated | 0 - 6.61<br>(8/23/82) | 3.19-15.43<br>(11/8/82) | | | Negative |
| Cold-Formed Stainless Bar (CVD) | Terminated | 0 - 6.61<br>(8/23/82) | 2.09-15.43<br>(11/8/82) | | | Negative |
| Stainless Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 0 - 6.61<br>(8/23/82) | 3.19-15.43<br>(11/8/82) | 1.42<br>(7/28/88) | | Affirmative<br>(1/3/83) |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | AD Order Revoked<br>(9/4/85) (A) | 12.3 wt. av.<br>(5/1/84) | 36.43 wt. av.<br>Range 0.12-41.25<br>Amended (10/19/84) | AD Order Rvkd. | | Affirmative<br>(11/15/84) |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked<br>(9/4/85) (A) | 12.59<br>(2/16/84) | 16.95 wt. av.<br>Range 16.03-29.94<br>(5/8/84) | 7.66-24.04[72/]<br>ad valorem<br>(11/28/86) | | Affirmative<br>(7/5/84) |
| Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Terminated | 2.1 wt. av.<br>(6/21/84) | 39.56<br>(9/4/84) | | | Negative<br>(10/17/84) |
| Stainless Steel Cold-Rolled Strip (AD) | Terminated | Negative<br>(6/21/84) | 39.56<br>(9/4/84) | | | Negative<br>(10/17/84) |
| Structurals (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(1/18/85) | 11.69 wt. av.<br>Range 0-30.99<br>(7/19/84) | 16.17 wt. av.<br>Range 0-27.44<br>(12/7/84) | | | |
| Plate (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(1/18/85) | 42.68<br>(7/19/84) | 32.82 wt. av.<br>(12/7/84) | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(1/18/85) | 42.68<br>(7/19/84) | 22.13 wt. av.<br>(12/7/84) | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(1/18/85) | 19.75 wt. av.<br>Range 19.29-21.28<br>(7/19/84) | 21.24 wt. av.<br>(12/7/84) | Range 17.37-22.15 | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(1/18/85) | 27.13 wt. av.<br>Range 26.13-27.65<br>(7/19/84) | 21.48 wt. av.<br>(12/7/84) | Range 19.52-24.38 | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCTG (AD) | AD Order Revoked (A) (7/23/85) | 74.0 wt. av.<br>Range 67.4-80.5<br>(1/9/85) | 76.8 wt. av.<br>Range 70.1-83.5<br>(1/9/85) | AD Order Rvkd<br>Rvkd65/<br>(7/23/85) | | Affirmative<br>(5/17/85) |
| OCTG (CVD) | CVD Order Revoked (7/24/85) (A) | 15.49 wt. av.<br>(before 7/11/84)<br>Range 1.59-21.24<br>13.93 wt. av.<br>(on & after 7/11/84)<br>Range 1.59-19.04<br>(9/6/84) | 17.21 wt. av.<br>Range 16.17-22.54<br>(11/20/84) | CVD Order<br>Rvkd.66/<br>(7/24/85) | | Affirmative<br>(1/4/85) |
| Welded Pipe & Tube (CVD) | Terminated (A) (2/4/85) | 1.14<br>(10/10/84) | | | | |
| Rectangular Welded Pipe & Tube (light-walled) (AD) | Terminated (A) (1/31/85) | 49.69 wt. av.<br>Range 49.69-49.69<br>(12/24/84) | | | | |
| Circular Welded Pipe & Tube (AD) (small diameter) | Terminated (A) (1/31/85) | 40.75 wt. av.<br>Range 19.13-53.01<br>(12/24/84) | | | | |
| SWEDEN | | | | | | |
| Stainless Plate (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | | 0.00 - 8.81 14/<br>(6/8/73) | 0-6.2127/<br>(10/4/84) | | |
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheets) (CVD) | Terminated | 3.38<br>(3/14/85) | 8.77<br>(8/12/85) | Pending<br>(11/10/86) | | Negative<br>(9/26/85) |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheet) (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 3.38<br>(3/14/85) | 8.77<br>(8/12/85) | 4.57<br>(9/15/88)116/ | | Affirmative<br>(9/26/85) |
| Plate (CVD) | Terminated | 3.38 | 8.77 | | | Negative |
| Stainless Hollow Products (CVD) | Terminated | 1.24<br>ad valorem<br>(12/1/86)<br>(3/14/85) | 2.18<br>ad valorem<br>(2/17/87)<br>(8/12/85) | | | Negative<br>(12/4/86)<br><br>(9/26/85) |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIN (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stainless Hollow Products (AD) | Antidumping Order in effect (12/3/87)* | 31.46-60.65 wt.av. (5/15/87) | 26.46-34.50[97] (10/5/87) | | | Affirmative (11/19/87) |
| TAIWAN | | | | | | |
| Carbon Plate (AD) | Terminated | | 19.97 (6/13/79) | 0.00[15]<br>Negative (9/14/83) | | |
| Circular Pipe & Tube (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 60.8 (10/24/83) | 9.7 wt. av. Range 9.7-43.7 (3/12/84) | 41.22-43.7 (8/3/86)<br>de minimis (6/18/87)[81]<br>rev. (12/18/88)[81] | | Affirmative |
| Carbon Line Pipe (AD) | Terminated | 27.98 (12/23/85) | 27.98 (3/10/86) | | | Negative (4/23/86) |
| Light Walled Rectangular Pipe & Tube (AD) | Pending ITC final (2/3/89) | rng. 25.86-40.97 (11/21/88)[108] | 5.51-40.97 (2/3/89)[117] | | | |
| Carbon Line Pipe (CVD) | | 1.15 percent (10/9/85) | de minimis (12/23/85) | | | |
| Rectangular Pipe & Tube (AD) | Terminated | 34.34 wt.av. (7/16/85) | 7.09 (12/4/85) | | | Negative (1/20/86) |
| OCTG (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 5.81 (12/30/85) | 26.32 (5/21/86) | | | Affirmative (6/2/86) |
| OCTG (CVD) | | 0.11 de minimis (11/29/85) | 0.11 de minimis (5/21/86) | | | |
| Butt-weld pipe fittings[2/][50] (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 4.38 - 87.30 (8/4/86) | (10/20/86) | | | Affirmative (12/9/86) |
| Welded Rectangular Carbon Pipes & Tubes (AD) | Terminated | 10.58 wt.av. (3/11/87) | 17.29 (5/26/87) | | | Negative (7/14/87) |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welded Carbon Steel Pipe & Tube (CVD) | Terminated (1/15/86)* |  | Negative (12/31/85)* |  |  |  |
| **THAILAND** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Circular Pipe & Tube (standard) (AD) | Antidumping Order in Effect | Affirmative[54]<br>rng. 1.17-8.71<br>(9/26/85) | rng. 15.60-15.69<br>(1/16/86)[90] |  | Affirmative (2/21/86) |  |
| Circular Pipe & Tube (standard) (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 5.03<br>(5/24/85) | 1.79 ad valorem<br>(8/7/85) |  |  |  |
| Carbon Steel Wire Nails (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order In Effect | 1.10<br>(7/14/87) | 1.00 ad valorem<br>(9/28/87) |  |  |  |
| **TRINIDAD & TOBAGO** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire Rod (AD) | Antidumping Order Revoked | 14.2<br>(4/28/83) | 9.79<br>(9/16/83)<br>rvkd. (11/24/87) | 6.33[82]<br>(12/2/86)[101] |  | Affirmative |
| Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked | 12.29<br>(10/13/83) | 6.738<br>(12/27/83) | Prelim[33]<br>rvkd.<br>11/24/87[99] |  |  |
| **TURKEY** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Line Pipe (AD) | Terminated | 32.55<br>(12/23/85) | 0.46-40.23[91]<br>(4/9/86) |  |  | Negative (4/28/86) |
| Standard Pipe & Tube (AD) (4/28/86) | Antidumping Order in Effect | 12.78<br>(12/23/85) | 1.26-23.12[92]<br>(4/9/86) | 0.03-31.13<br>(5/11/88)[106]<br>0.03-28.28<br>(10/11/88)[106] |  | Affirmative |
| Standard Pipe & Tube & Line Pipe (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 23.64 [55]<br>(10/21/85) | 17.80<br>(1/6/86) | 16.52<br>ad valorem<br>(12/9/87)[102] |  | Affirmative (2/21/86) |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | |
| Certain Carbon Steel Products (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 7.84-18.84 (8/16/82)* | | | | |
| Certain Carbon Steel Products (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | 0.0-40.36 | | | | |
| PC Strand2/ (AD) | Terminated | 30.11 wt. av. (9/30/82) | 33.89 (12/14/82) | | | Negative (12/20/82)* |
| Steel Rails (AD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | | | | | |
| Steel Rails (CVD) | Petition Withdrawn (10/29/82)* | | | | | |
| Stainless Plate (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) | 19.31 (2/4/83) | 19.31 (4/20/83) | 30.11 ad valorem (12/4/86)64/ | | Affirmative |
| Stainless Sheet & Strip (CVD) | Terminated | 0 - 19.31 (2/4/83) | 0 - 19.31 (4/20/83) | | | Negative |
| VENEZUELA | | | | | | |
| Wire Rod (AD) | Terminated | 40.0 (7/19/82) | 40.0 (12/17/82) | | Cessation of Exports to US (10/1/82) | Negative |
| Standard Pipe & Tube (small diameter circular welded) (AD) | Terminated (A) (10/18/85) | 26.19 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| API Line Pipe (AD) | Terminated | | | | | Negative (2/1/85) |
| Plate (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | 4.84 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Plate (CVD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | 72.26 (3/14/85) | | | | |
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheets) (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | 4.84 (5/28/85) | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIM (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheets) (CVD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | 72.26 (3/14/85) | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheets) (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | 4.84 (5/28/85) | | | | |
| Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Products (sheets) (CVD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | 72.26 (3/14/85) | | | | |
| Galvanized Sheet (AD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | | | | | Negative (2/4/85) |
| Galvanized Sheet (CVD) | Terminated (A) (7/12/85) | | | | | Negative (2/4/85) |
| Carbon Line Pipe (AD) | Terminated (A) (11/21/85) | 55.7 wt.av. (8/7/85) | | | | |
| Carbon Line Pipe (CVD) | Terminated (A) (11/21/85) | 76.0 (11/5/85) | | | | |
| Carbon Standard Pipe (CVD) | Terminated (A) (11/5/85) | | | | | |
| OCTG (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/12/85) | | | | | |
| OCTG (CVD) | Terminated (A) (8/7/85) | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (AD) | Terminated (A) (8/21/85) | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Terminated (A) (8/5/85) | 70.98 (7/2/85) | | | | |

| COUNTRY | CURRENT STATUS | DOC PRELIN (percent) | DOC FINAL (percent) | ADMIN. REVIEW | BASIS FOR SUSPENSION (date signed) | ITC INJURY DETERMINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| YUGOSLAVIA | | | | | | |
| Steel Wire Nails (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(1/27/86) | 84.76 wt.av.<br>(11/12/85) | | | | |
| Standard Pipe and Tube & Line Pipe (AD) | Terminated (A)<br>(4/10/86) | 31.24<br>(12/23/85) | 33.26<br>(3/10/86) | | | |
| Standard Pipe and Tube & Line Pipe (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order Revoked (A) | 74.50 percent<br>(10/9/85) | 74.50<br>(12/23/85) | | | |
| ZIMBABWE | | | | | | |
| Carbon Wire Rod (CVD) | Countervailing Duty Order in Effect | 51.35<br>(5/28/86) | 47.33<br>(8/11/86): | | | |

FOOTNOTES

(A) - Arrangement Case

(*) - Date is Federal Register publication date.

1/ Current export tax rate.

2/ Not a basic steel mill product.

3/ Reduced from final determination of 49.61 - 76.49 following Section 736 review issued 4/10/84.

4/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 2/22/84 covering the period 4/1/82 to 3/31/83.
Preliminary Administrative Review issued 4/19/85 covering the period 4/1/83 to 3/31/84.

5/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 1/26/84 covering the period 9/1/81 to 8/31/82.

6/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 1/3/84 covering the period 7/1/81 to 6/30/82.

7/ Usinor was determined to have margins of 1.11% for hot- and cold-rolled stainless steel sheet, and 9.95% for hot- and cold-rolled stainless steel strip for the period covering 12/9/82-6/13/83.

8/ Administrative Review issued 3/29/84 covering the period 10/1/81 to 9/30/82.

9/ Administrative Review issued 2/29/84 covering the period 3/22/82 to 7/31/82.

10/ The Preliminary Administrative Review issued 1/13/84 covering the period 1/4/83 to 10/31/83 stated that Romania was in compliance with the suspension agreement. DOC preliminary determination dated 8/9/82 was 13.2%. Suspension agreement cancelled 3/6/85.

11/ South Africa terminated certain countervailable programs 4/1/82.

12/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 1/20/84 covering the period 7/1/82 to 12/31/82.

13/ The Preliminary Administrative Review issued 1/19/84 covering the period 12/1/82 to 6/30/83 stated that South Africa was in compliance with the suspension agreement. Final Administrative Review issued 9/16/85 covering period 7/1/83-12/31/83 found no violation of the suspension agreement.

14/ Administrative Review issued 1/6/84 covering the period 6/1/80 to 5/31/82.

15/ Final Administrative Review issued 9/14/83 covering the period 6/1/81 to 5/31/82.

16/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 7/9/84 covering the period 12/1/80 to 11/30/82.

17/ Correction of Early Determination of 8.09 percent issued on 7/25/84 pursuant to Section 736(c) of the Tariff Act.

18/ Final Administrative Review issued 7/06/84 covering period 9/15/82-8/31/83 pursuant to section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

19/ Final Administrative Review 7/24/84 covering period 6/1/83-9/30/83 pursuant to section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Suspension to remain in effect.

20/ Preliminary Administrative Review 8/8/84 covering period 7/1/81-12/31/82 pursuant to section 751 (a)(1) of Tariff Act of 1930.

21/ Preliminary Administrative Review 8/8/84 covering period 7/1/82-12/31/82 pursuant to section 751 (a)(1) of Tariff Act of 1930. Signed 9/30/85: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Covers period from 10/1/84.

22/ Final ITC decision 8/23/84 and Notice 8/30/84 imposing A/D duties on imports entered on or after 4/26/84 for Cosipa and Usiminas and on or after 7/11/84 for CSN.

23/ Final Administrative review dated 4/20/88 covering the period 7/1/80-6/30/81.

24/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 8/9/84 covering the period 8/1/82-7/31/83. Final Administrative Review issued 3/2/85 covering period 8/1/82-7/31/83.

25/ Final Administrative Review 11/6/84 covering period 9/1/82-8/31/83.

26/ Administrative Review 11/27/84 covering period 1/1/83-6/30/83.

27/ Final Administrative Review 10/4/84 covering periods 6/1/80-5/31/82 and 6/1/81-5/31/82 pursuant to section 751 (a)(1) of Tariff Act of 1930.

28/ Final Administrative Review 9/29/83 covering period 4/1/78-11/30/80 was 0-0.29. Final Administrative Review 6/28/84 covering period 12/1/80-11/30/82. Final Administrative Review 2/5/87 covering period 12/1/82-11/30/85. No margin for Mitsubishi Corp. for period 12/1/82-11/30/85. Preliminary Administrative Review 5/5/88 covering period 4/1/78-11/30/85 for Mitsui was 15.80.

29/ Final Administrative Review 9/7/83 covering period 7/1/77-3/31/82. Prior Admin Review 5/30/78 was 0-2.81.

30/ Final Administrative Review 2/29/84 covering period 3/22/82-7/31/82.

31/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Termination of Suspended CVD Investigation. Signed 10/23/85.

32/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review Termination of Suspended CVD Investigation. Signed 10/23/85.

33/ Preliminary Administrative Review issued 5/2/85 covering period from 1/1/84 under section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act resulted in tentative intention to revoke CVD for period on or before 1/1/84 due to lack of legal authority. Carbon steel wire rod from Trinidad and Tobago became duty free 1/1/84 as a result of Caribbean Basin Economy Recovery Act Section 303(a)(2) of Tariff Act.

34/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Domestic parties are no longer interested. (Does not cover liquidated entries prior to 10-1-84.)

35/ Preliminary Administrative Review dated 5/28/85 covering period from 10/1/84 resulted in a Tentative Determination to revoke the AD order. Petitioners are no longer interested.

36/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Adminstrative Review and Tentative Determination to revoke AD Order. Signed 5/31/85. Covers period from 10/1/84.

37/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances. Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke AD order. Signed 5/31/85. Covers period from 11/1/84.

38/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke Antidumping Order. Signed 5/31/85. Covers period from 10/18/84.

39/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review covering period 2/10/84 through 9/30/84 and 22 programs. 9.14 percent *ad valorem* for COSIPA, 39.98 percent for CSN, zero for USIMINAS, 38.45 percent for Maxitrade, and 21.13 for all other firms.

40/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Termination of Suspended Countervailing Duty Covers the period from 12/27/82. Signed August 15, 1985.

41/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 8/27/85. Covers period from 10/1/85.

42/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination ot Revoke Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 7/17/85. Covers period from 7/7/82.

43/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 9/12/85. Covers period from 10/1/84.

44/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 10/3/85. Covers period from 10/1/85.

45/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 7/23/85. Covers period from 10/18/84.

46/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 7/24/85. Covers period from 10/1/84.

47/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 9/24/85. Covers period from 10/1/85.

48/ Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 10/24/83 through 9/30/84. Does not affect revocation of the antidumping order, covering period from 10/1/84.

49/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Order. Signed 10/11/85. Covers period from 10/1/84.

50/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 6/10/83 through 9/30/84. 52.57 margin found for CSN, 50.55 margin for USIMINAS.

51/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 8/15/85. Covers period from 10/1/84.

52/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Termination of Suspended Countervailing Duty Investigation. Signed 10/23/85.

53/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 10/23/85.

54/ Weighted-average margin amounts by which the foreign market value of the merchandise exceeded the U.S. price varied as follows: 1.17 for Saha Thai Steel Pipe Co.; 8.71 percent for Thai Steel Pipe Industry Co.; and 1.90 for all others.

55/ Estimated net subsidy found was 26.18 percent ad valorem. The bonding rate was adjusted to 23.64 percent due to several program-wide changes that occured after DOC's review period.

56/ The final determination of 0.65 weighted-average margin was for Titan Industrial Corporation and all other producers except of Acier Royalcore, whose weighted-average margin was .15, a de minimus finding.

57/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 4/7/85. Covers period from 10/1/84.

58/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Termination of Suspended Countervailing Duty Investigation. Signed 2/10/85.

59/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Finding. Signed 4/7/86.

60/ Not a product covered by Voluntary Restraint Agreements.

61/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke Antidumping Finding. Signed 7/2/86.

62/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 2/13/86. Countervailing Duty Order revoked 5/7/86.

63/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Revocation in Part. Signed 2/18/86. Covers all unliquidated entries of this product manufactured and exported by Western Canada Steel Ltd. on or after 4/26/85.

65/ Findings of 25.69 percent ad valorem for wire rod from all companies in New Zealand except New Zealand Steel, Ltd. where the findings were de minimis. (March 3, 1986).

66/ Excluding Zenith and Gujarat companies, since they made no sales at less than fair value during review period.

67/ Intention to Review and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tetatative Determination to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 3/7/86. Covers period from 3/20/85.

68/ Intention to Review Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order. Signed May 9, 1986. Covers plate exported on or after 3/1/86.

69/ Intention to Review Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 5/23/86.

70/ Intention to Review Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Tentative Determination to Revoke Antidumping Duty Order. Signed for West German products: 5/22/86. Signed for French products 5/27/86. Covers period from 3/1/86.

71/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Revocation in part. Antidumping finding revoked with regard to merchandise produced and exported by Sumitomo. Signed 8/22/86.

72/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review covering period 2/16/84 through 9/30/84: 7.61 percent *ad valorem* for Forjas Alavaras and 24.04 percent for all others.

73/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 10/1/83 through 4/30/84: 6.65 percent margin found for Fi-El.

74/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 12/17/82 through 5/31/83: 2.0 percent margin for VDM.

75/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and renegotiation of suspension agreement. Signed 12/12/86. Net subsidies were determined to be 27.88 percent for 1983, 76.74 for 1984, and 18.51 for 1985.

76/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and renegotiation of suspension agreement. Signed 12/12/86. Net subsidies were determined to be 28.55 percent for 1983, 20.97 for 1984, and 12.18 for 1985.

77/ Revoked for steel exports by Western Canada Steel Ltd. from 9/1/83 through 7/1/86.

78/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review covering period 1/1/85 through 12/31/85. 0.24 percent *ad valorem*, any rate less than 0.50 percent *ad valorem* to be *de minimis*.

79/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review covering period 1/1/83 through 9/30/85. 0.50 percent *de minimis*.

80/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 4/26/84 through 9/30/84. 18.03 percent margin found for COSIPA, 18.15 percent margin for USIMINAS.

81/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 10/1/83 through 4/30/84. 41.22 percent margin found for Far East Machinery Co., Ltd., 43.70 (revised after CIT remand to DOC to 12.30 as of 12/13/88) for Tai Feng Industries. Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 5/1/85 through 4/30/86. De minimis for An Mau Steel Co., Far East Machinery, Kao Hsing Chang Iron and Steel Corp., and Yieh Hsing Enterprise Co. Ltd.

82/ Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 11/1/84 through 10/31/85. 6.33 percent margin found for ISCOTT.

83/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 6/10/83 through 9/30/84. 24.29 percent margin found for COSIPA, 65.58 percent margin found for USIMINAS, 86.81 percent margin found for CSN.

84/ Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review covering period 2/10/83 through 3/31/84 and four programs. 30.11 percent *ad valorem*.

85/ Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 10/24/83 through 9/30/84. 0.013 percent for Hyundai Steel Pipe Co., 0.121 percent for Korea Steel Pipe Co., and 0.094 percent for Pusan Steel Pipe Co.

86/ Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 3/1/82 through 9/30/84. 2.83 (heat-resisting) and 22.95 (stainless) for Kuze Bellows, Sanko Seisakusho, and Tokyo Seimitsukan.

87/ Final Results of DOC Determination on imports entering U.S. on or after 11/25/85. 8.88 percent wt. av. for Hitachi, 9.19 for NSC, 8.92 for all others.

88/ Final Results of DOC Determination on imports entering U.S. on or after 8/11/86. 30.83 percent wt. av. for Awaji Sangyo, K.K., 65.81 for Nippon Benkan Kogyo Limited Co., 62.79 for all others.

89/ Final Results of DOC Determination. Estimated net subsidy 8.72 percent *ad valorem* for Platform Harvest, 0.16 percent *ad valorem* for Platform Ester and 3.22 percent *ad valorem* for Platform Julius. Cash deposit rate for all other imported platforms 4.42 percent *ad valorem*.

90/ Final Results of DOC Determination on imports entering U.S. on or after 10/3/85. 15.60 percent wt. av. for Thai Steel Pipe Industry Co., 15.69 for Saha Thai Steel Pipe Co., 15.67 for all others.

91/ Final Results of DOC Determination, 0.46 percent (*de minimis*) wt. av. for Borusan, 40.23 for Mannesmann and Erkboru, 14.81 for all other manufacturers/producers/exporters.

92/ Final Results of DOC Determination. 1.26 percent wt. av. for Borusan, 23.12 for Mannesmann and Erkboru, 14.74 for all other manufacturers/producers/exporters.

93/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 10/24/83 through 9/30/84. 1.47 percent margin for Union Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd. This review does not affect the revocation of the antidumping duty order.

94/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering generally the period from 1/1/77 through 3/31/78. 0-61.05 percent margin range found for 19 manufacturers and/or exporters.

95/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 10/24/83 through 9/30/84. 0.144 percent margin for Pusan Steel Pipe Co., 0.149 for Hyundai Steel Pipe Co. and 0.409 for Korea Steel Pipe Co. This review does not affect the revokation of the antidumping duty order.

96/ Final Results of DOC Determination. Estimated net bounty or grant 5.25 for Pearson, Knowles and Rylands Brothers (NZ) Ltd., (PKR), 45.01 for Consolidated Metal Industries (South Island) Ltd., (CMI) and 5.25 percent for all others. The duty deposit rates are 0 for PKR and CMI, and 1.52 percent for all others.

97/ Final Results of DOC Determination . 26.46 average margin percent for Sandvik AB, 28.60 for All Others, and 34.50 for Avesta Sandvik Tube AB.

98/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 10/23/87. Effective date 11/25/85.

99/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Countervailing Duty Order. Signed 11/24/87. Effective date 10/1/84.

100/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering 2/3/82 through 9/30/84. 0.06 percent margin found for Kabul/Dong-A Nails Mfg. Co. Ltd., 5.40 percent margin for Kuk Dong Metal Ind. Co. Ltd.

101/ Final Results of Changed Circumstances Administrative Review and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order. Signed 11/24/87. Effective date 10/1/84.

102/ Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review covering period 11/28/85 through 12/31/86. 16.52 percent ad valorem.

103/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reivew and Intent to Revoke in Part covering one manufacturer and five third-country resellers of this merchandise to the United States and various periods from 7/77 through 9/84. 0 percent margin for A. J. Forsyth and Co. Ltd., (manufacturer), (7/77-9/15/83), 13.0 for Balfour Guthrie Ltd., 13.0 for Calkins and Burke Ltd., 0 for Lambton Steel Ltd., 0 for Sumitomo Metal Industries, (4/81-6/82), 13.0 for Tideco Industries (7/77 to 3/82), and 0.29 for Tideco Industries (4/82 to 9/84). This administrative review does not affect the revocation of the antidumping finding.

104/ Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 12/1/85 through 11/30/86. 0 percent for Kokoku Steel Wire, Ltd., Mitsubishi Corp., Nissho Iwai Co., Ltd., Shinko Wire Co., Ltd., Suzuki Metal Industry Co., Ltd., and Teikoku Sangyo Co., Ltd., 4.5 for Tokyo Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.

105/ Final Results of DOC Determination. 0.08 (de minimis) weighted average margin percentage for Fuji Acetylene Industries Co., Ltd., 37.24 for Nippon Benkan Kogyo K. K., 49.31 for all others, and 65.08 for Mie Horo.

106/ Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering period 1/13/86 through 4/30/87. 0.03 percent for Borusan, 31.13 for Erkboru and Yucel Boru. Final results: 10/11/88, covering this period: 0.03 Borusan and 28.28 for Erkboru and Yucel Boru.

107/ Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty investigation for standard pipe: AIS, 0.00; SPIM, 0.0; Maruichi et, al., 1.17. In the Final Determination, it was held that there were no exporters of Line Pipe from Malaysia.

108/ Preliminary results of Antidumping Duty Determination are as follows: Ornatube Enterprise Co, Ltd. and all other manufacturers, producers, exporters: 25.86; Vulcan Industrial Corp and Yieh Hsing Industries, Ltd.: 40.97.

109/ Preliminary results of DOC Countervailing Duty determination: Standard Pipe: ACINDAR, 0.00; TASA, 0.00; COMATTER, et. al., 4.24; line pipe, 2.46; heavy walled rectangular tubing, 24.13; and, light walled rectangular tubing, 24.13. Final results: Standard Pipe, 5.77; line pipe, 7.35; heavy walled rectangular tubing, 24.13; and, light walled rectangular tubing, 9.25.

110/ Preliminary results of DOC Countervailing Duty determination: Boren, 0.00; all others, 18.82.

111/ Amended to exclude drill pipe.

112/ Preliminary results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review covering various periods between 3/1/75 and 9/30/84: a range of 0.00-20.57 found for 30 manufacturers or exporters. (Final results of this review was: 0.0-29.80 for the 30 companies.) A review of the Antidumping duty order in effect for Mitsui covering three review periods between 1/1/74 and 9/30/85 resulted in margins of 9.68, 0.00 and 0.00.

113/ Preliminary results: Cockerill Sambre and all others (CSSS) 1.14%; Forges de Clabecq, 1.70%, Fabrique de Fer de

Charleroi, 0.79%, Cockerill Sambre, 5.17%, Siderurgie Maritime, 0.0%, and all others, 5.17% (HRCSP); and Forges de Clabecq, 0.86%, Cockerill Sambre, 10.88%, Siderurgie Maritime, 0.0%, and all others 10.88% (HRCS&S).

114/ Preliminary results: Cockerill Sambre, and all others, 20.602% for CS&S; Cocerill Sambre, 20.602%, Siderurgie Maritime, 4.866%, Forges de Clabecq, 5.83%, Fabrigue de fer Charleroi, 1.99%, all others, 21.773% for HRCSP; and Cockerill Sambre, 21.596%, Siderurgie Maritime, 4.866%, all others, 21.596 for HRCS&S.

115/ Preliminary CVD results: Algoma, de min.; Sysco and all others, 103.55.

116/ Preliminatery determination after review during period 3/20/85-12/31/85: 4.57 ad valorem.

117/ Final AD results: Ornatubo Enterprise, 5.51; Vulcan Industrial, 40.97; Yieh Hsing Indust., 40.97; all others, 29.15.